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Pt I

KEY TO LONGMANS' LATIN COURSE

PART I.

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KEY
TO
LONGMANS'
LATIN COURSE
GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES
PART I.

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.
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v

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KEY

TO

LONGMANS' LATIN COURSE—PART I.

EXERCISE 1.

1.	Nom.	casa	agricola
	Voc.	casa	agricola
	Acc.	casam	agricolam
	Gen.	casae	agricolae
	Dat.	casae	agricolae
	Abl.	casâ	agricolâ
2.	nautam	<i>sailor</i>	insulam <i>island</i>
	reginam	<i>queen</i>	terram <i>land</i>
	agricolam	<i>farmer</i>	casam <i>cottage</i>
	aquam	<i>water</i>	puellam <i>girl</i>
3.	regina reginam	terra terram	
	casa casam	puella puellam	
	aqua aquam	insula insulam	
	agricola agricolam	nauta nautam	

EXERCISE 2.

- A. 1. Regina agricolam laudat.
 2. Regina nautam laudat.
 3. Nauta aquam laudat.
 4. Agricola terram laudat.
 5. Regina puellam amat.
 6. Nauta aquam amat.
 7. Agricola insulam laudat.
 8. Puella reginam amat.
- B. 1. The girl praises the cottage.
 2. The queen praises the girl.

3. The sailor loves the farmer.
4. The sailor praises the island.
5. The girl loves the sailor.
6. The queen praises the land.
7. The queen loves the sailor.
8. The girl praises the farmer.

EXERCISE 3.

Viva voce :—

aquilae	sapientiam	nautae
filiae	vitae	agricolae
reginae	filiae	casae
rosae	puellae	sagitta

- A. 1. Nauta hastam agricolae dat.
 2. Regina aquilae alam laudat.
 3. Nauta reginae filiam laudat.
 4. Puella pecuniam agricolae dat.
 5. Agricolae filia viam monstrat.
 6. Nauta viam puellae monstrat.
 7. Puella rosam reginae dat.
 8. Reginae filia agricolae casam laudat.
- B. 1. The queen gives money to the girl.
 2. The farmer gives a rose to the sailor.
 3. The sailor's daughter praises the farmer.
 4. The farmer praises the eagle's wing.
 5. The queen praises the farmer's daughter.
 6. The girl shows the way to the queen.
 7. The farmer gives water to the queen.
 8. The sailor's daughter praises the queen of the island.

EXERCISE 4.

1. Nom. rosae	nautae	hastae
Voc. rosae	nautae	hastae
Acc. rosas	nautas	hastas
Gen. rosarum	nautarum	hastarum
Dat. rosis	nautis	hastis
Abl. rosis	nautis	hastis

2. *Viva voce* :—

nautis	puellae	agricolas
insularum	puellarum	reginis
rosarum	filiarum	alarum
casas	filiae ¹	rosas

A. 1. Regina rosas laudat.

2. Nauta pecuniam agricolis dat.

3. Agricola viam nautis monstrat.

4. Nauta agricolae casam laudat.

5. Nauta agricolarum casas laudat.

6. Agricola rosas nautae filiae (first edition, *nautarum filibus*) dat.

B. 1. The farmer gives water to the sailors. 2. The farmer shows the way to the girls. 3. The queen praises the wings of the eagles. 4. The queen praises the wisdom of the girls. 5. The girl shows the cottages to the queen. 6. The daughter, O queen, praises the spears of the sailors.

EXERCISE 5.

Viva voce :—

1. filia amat	hasta terret	aqua terret	
filiae amant	hastae terrent	reginae laudant	
nauta laudat	puella habet	nautae habent	
nautae laudant	puellae habent	puellae monstrant	
2. hastis	puellas	nautas	alis
aquā	puellis	agricolas	hastā
sapientiā	alarum	agricolarum	O puellae
aquularum	nautis	insulis	sapientiae

EXERCISE 6.

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
1. Nom.	spina	spinae	silva	silvae
Voc.	spina	spinae	silva	silvae
Acc.	spinam	spinas	silvam	silvas
Gen.	spinae	spinarum	silvae	silvarum
Dat.	spinae	spinis	silvae	silvis
Abl.	spinā	spinis	silvā	silvis

¹ First edition, *filibus* (App. II., § 1).

2. incolae	coronā	puellis
incolis	coronis	puellas
silvae	spinis	aquā
silvarum	vitam	agricolarum
O columba	spinas	insularum
O columbae	silvae	sapientiam

A. 1. The eagle terrifies the dove. 2. The eagles terrify the girl. 3. The queen adorns the girl with roses. 4. The inhabitants give water to the sailor (or *The sailors give water to the inhabitant*). 5. The inhabitant of the island gives doves to the girls. 6. The thorns of the roses terrify the queen. 7. The eagle wounds the dove with (its) wing. 8. The girls adorn the cottages with roses. 9. The girls give water to the roses. 10. He gives a spear to the sailor. 11. The sailor wounds the farmer with a spear. 12. The inhabitant shows the woods to the sailor.

- B. 1. Agricola silvas laudat.
 2. Agricolae insulas laudant.
 3. Spinae puellam vulnerant.
 4. Aquilae reginam terrent.
 5. Nautae incolas laudant.
 6. Puellae rosas amant.
 7. Incolae coronam reginae dant.
 8. Puella nautae vitam laudat.
 9. Puellae pecuniam nautis dant.
 10. Nauta agricolarum casas laudat.
 11. Nauta aquilam hastā vulnerat.
 12. Puellae reginam rosis ornant.
 13. Rosas insulae reginae dant.
 14. Insulae incolis nauta pecuniam dat.
 15. Rosae reginam spinis vulnerant.
 16. Agricola silvas nautae monstrat.
 17. Agricolae aquam nautis dant.
 18. Insulae incolae reginam terrent.

EXERCISE 7.

SINGULAR.

1.	Nom.	carrus	amicus	equ-us
	Voc.	carre	amice	equ-e
	Acc.	carrum	amicum	equ-um

Gen.	carri	amici	equ-i
Dat.	carro	amico	equ-o
Abl.	carro	amico	equ-o

PLURAL.

Nom.	carri	amici	equ-i
Voc.	carri	amici	equ-i
Acc.	carros	amicos	equ-os
Gen.	carrorum	amicorum	equ-orum
Dat.	carris	amicis	equ-is
Abl.	carris	amicis	equ-is

2. *Viva voce* :—

carri	vici	agno	tauro ¹
amici	vicum	agni	vento
amico	horto	lupi	ventum
amicos	hortum	tauri	equ-o
equ-os	ventorum	lupi	agni
equ-orum	amicorum	lupis	amici
amicis	taurorum	carris	vicos
ventis	tauros	carrorum	hortos

A. 1. The bull wounds the lambs. 2. The friend has gardens. 3. The friend's bull terrifies the horse. 4. The winds do not terrify (the) wolves. 5. He praises the friend's carts. 6. The sailor praises lambs and horses. 7. The girl gives water to the lamb. 8. The daughter shows the garden to the lord. 9. Lambs do not love wolves. 10. The farmer gives water to the bulls. 11. The lord of the villages praises the horses (or *The lord praises the horses of the villages*). 12. The farmers adorn the island with gardens.

B. 1. Dominus carros et equos habet.

2. Ventus taurum terret.

3. Lupus agnum terret.

4. Lupi agnos terrent.

5. Amici equus taurum vulnerat.

6. Amici domini agnos laudant.

7. Amico equum dant.

8. Agnus lupum non amat.

9. Insula, o amice, vicos habet.

10. Nautae tauros hastā terrent.

¹ See Rule 13, p. 29, in *Longmans' Latin Course*.

EXERCISE 8.

	SING.	PLUR.	PLUR.	PLUR.
1. Nom.	filius	fili	gladii	nuntii
Voc.	fili	fili	gladii	nuntii
Acc.	filium	filios	gladios	nuntios
Gen.	fili	filiorum	gladiatorum	nuntiorum
Dat.	filio	filiis	gladiis	nuntiis
Abl.	filio	filiis	gladiis	nuntiis

2. *Viva voce* :—

gladio	deorum	Romanorum	Claudio
gladiis	filiorum	fili	nuntios
nuntium	nuntio	O fili	Galli
fili	deis	O Claudii	Gallorum

A. 1. Claudius gives a crown to (his) son. 2. The Gauls do not praise the Romans. 3. The lord gives a sword to the messenger. 4. The messengers of the Romans terrify the Gauls. 5. Claudius gives swords and spears to the messengers. 6. The sons of the sailor terrify the bull with swords. 7. The messengers praise the lord's gardens (or *The lords praise the gardens of the messenger*). 8. O son, the god gives wisdom to Claudius. 9. The lord's sons have bulls. 10. The Romans adorn the god of (the) gardens with roses.

- B. 1. Agricola gladium filio dat.
 2. Domini gladius nuntios terret.
 3. Nuntius Romanorum Claudium laudat.
 4. Filius nuntios gladio terret.
 5. Claudii amici Gallos gladiis terrent.
 6. Romanorum gladii Gallos terrent.
 7. O Claudii, nuntius Gallos non terret.
 8. Nuntiis gladios et equos dant.
 9. Dei, O fili, Romanis sapientiam dant.
 10. Amici Gallorum Romanos gladiis vulnerant.

EXERCISE 9.

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
1. N. & V.	culter	cultri	faber	fabri
Acc.	cultrum	cultos	fabrum	fabros

Gen.	cultri	cultrorum	fabri	fabrorum
Dat.	cultro	cultris	fabro	fabris
Abl.	cultro	cultris	fabro	fabris

I. *Viva voce* :—

cultrum	cultris	ministro	libri
libros	fabro	ministerium	libro
librorum	fabri	apros	fabris
cultro	fabrorum	agrorum	O faber
in horto	in insulā	in casam	in vico ¹
in hortum	in insulam	in aquam	in silvam

A. 1. The workmen are in the village. 2. The workman's son praises the fields. 3. The workman gives a knife to the servant. 4. They praise the workmen's books. 5. The girl runs into the cottage. 6. The wild-boars run into the wood. 7. The wild-boar is now in the garden. 8. The servant terrifies the workmen with a knife. 9. The lord gives fields to the servant. 10. The bulls run into the village.

- B. 1. Fabri sunt in agro.
 2. Minister cultrum fabro dat.
 3. Ministri fabrum cultro terrent.
 4. Puella domini libros laudat.
 5. Fabri apros cultris terrent.
 6. Apri in silvam currunt.
 7. Dominus agrorum fabrum laudat.
 8. Minister cultrum filio dat.
 9. Fabri filii in silvam currunt.
 10. Mensa est in casā.

EXERCISE 10.

	SING.	PLUR.	PLUR.
1. N. & V.	socer	soceri	libēri
Acc.	socerum	soceros	libēros
Gen.	soceri	socerorum	libērorum
Dat.	socero	soceris	libēris
Abl.	socero	soceris	libēris

¹ First edition, *in terrā*.

2. Viva voce :—

genero	liberorum	liberos
soceri	signiferi	generum
generos	soceros	viri
liberis	vesperum	generorum
virorum	libri	in agro
viris	liberos	in agris
viros	signifero	in vicum
viro	signiferos	in hortum

A. 1. The man praises his son-in-law. 2. The men praise the children. 3. The father-in-law loves the man. 4. They give money to the standard-bearer. 5. The father-in-law loves the man's children. 6. The children give books to the men. 7. The standard-bearer gives a spear to the man. 8. They praise the children's knives. 9. The man gives a spear to the standard-bearer. 10. The Gauls terrify the standard-bearer with a spear. 11. The men are in the field. 12. The men run into the father-in-law's garden. 13. The standard-bearers of the Romans are in the village. 14. O son, the Romans terrify the Gauls. 15. The men wound the wild-boars with knives. 16. The lord's bulls run into the wood.

- B. 1. Viri cultros pueris dant.
 2. Gener signiferos laudat.
 3. Virorum filii in hortum currunt.
 4. Liberi nunc in horto sunt.
 5. Puer agnum cultro vulnerat.
 6. Hortum ministri genero dat.
 7. Dominus hortorum cultros habet.
 8. Pueri libros non laudant.
 9. Socer signiferum laudat.
 10. Puellae genero rosas dant.
 11. Viri filii fabros cultris terrent.
 12. Liberi virorum libros laudant.

EXERCISE 11.

	SING.	PLUR.		SING.	PLUR.
1.	N. & V. donum	dona		praemium	praemia
	Acc. donum	dona		praemium	praemia

Gen.	doni	donorum	praemii	praemiorum
Dat.	dono	donis	praemio	praemiis
Abl.	dono	donis	praemio	praemiis

2. *Viva voce* :—

auri	periculo	templis	castra
dona	periculis	in templo	scutorum
donorum	praemia	in oppido	scutis
oppida	templa	in castris	auro

A. 1. The Romans have shields. 2. The town has gardens. 3. The farmer gives gold to the temple. 4. The boy praises the lord's gifts. 5. They give rewards to the boy. 6. The standard-bearer has a spear; the lord (has) a shield. 7. The poets are in the temple. 8. The lord delights the boy with gifts. 9. The Romans do not praise the camp of the Gauls. 10. The men are in the camp of the Romans. 11. The standard-bearer runs into the camp of the Romans. 12. The dangers of the way terrify the girl. 13. The girls adorn the temples with gold. 14. There are temples (or *The temples are*) in the towns. 15. The Gauls praise the standard-bearer's arms. 16. The shields of the Romans delight the workmen.

B. 1. Dominus argentum puero dat.

2. Femina praemia pueris dat.

3. Templa sunt in oppido.

4. Agricolaë templa oppidi laudant.

5. Arma sunt in castris.

6. Feminaë arma pueris dant.

7. Poetaë liber domini dona laudat.

8. Dominus ministrum auro delectat.

9. Generi liberi in templum currunt.

10. Oppida templa et hortos habent.

11. Insula oppida et vicos habet.

12. Aurum viros delectat; rosae liberos [delectant].

13. Agricola filiam donis delectat.

14. Puellae templa armis ornant.

15. Signifer scutum templo dat.

16. Arma, O fili, liberos terrent.

EXERCISE 12.

A. 1. The Rhine is a river. 2. Claudius is the queen's son. 3. Neptune is the god of the sea. 4. Gifts are the cause of joy.

5. The lamb is the prey of wolves. 6. The spear is the gift of the lord. 7. Wars are always evils. 8. The gift of the lord is a crown. 9. Germany is the father-land of poets. 10. The islands are the father-land of the workmen. 11. Gold is often the cause of evils. 12. In the woods are doves and eagles. 13. He gives shields and spears to the men. 14. The Romans have messengers. 15. O son, wisdom is the gift of the gods. 16. In Britain (there) are rivers and woods.

- B. 1. Terra est insula.
 2. Fabri sunt servi.
 3. Rhēnus est fluvius Germaniae.
 4. Pecunia est saepe causa laetitiae.
 5. Agni sunt semper causa ¹ laetitiae liberis.
 6. Diana est dea silvarum.
 7. Neptunus est deus fluviorum.
 8. Aurum est saepe causa irae.
 9. Ira deae terrae incolas terret.
 10. Servorum dominus est poeta.
 11. Insula est patria poetarum.
 12. Incolae insularum sunt nautae.
 13. Viri sunt nuntii Romanorum.
 14. Bellum est semper malum viris.
 15. Claudius est Gallorum nuntius.
 16. O Claudi, domini donum est gladius.
 17. Terra silvas et fluvios habet.
 18. In insulā sunt lupi et agni.
 19. Agni in silvas currunt.
 20. Lupi agnos vulnerant.
 21. Agni sunt praeda ¹ luporum.

EXERCISE 13.

A.	{ regina bona ²	{ hasta acuta
	{ reginam bonam	{ hastam acutam
	{ rosa alba	{ hasta longa
	{ rosam albam	{ hastam longam

¹ The nouns joined by *est* must be in the same case but not necessarily in the same number.

² It must be noted that the adjective may stand before its noun, though very frequently it stands after.

{equus albus
 {equum album
 {casa parva
 {casam parvam
 {regnum magnum
 {regnum magnum
 {vir clarus
 {virum clarum
 {regnum clarum
 {regnum clarum
 {equus ferus
 {equum ferum

{hortus magnus
 {hortum magnum
 {casa magna
 {casam magnam
 {aquila fera
 {aquilam feram
 {puer timidus
 {puerum timidum
 {puella timida
 {puellam timidam
 {poeta timidus
 {poetam timidum

B. {puer bonus
 {pueri boni
 {terra bona
 {terrae bonae
 {puer parvus
 {pueri parvi
 {casa parva
 {casae parvae
 {incola clarus
 {incolae clari
 {deus clarus
 {dei clari
 {faber clarus
 {fabri clari
 {donum gratum
 {doni grati

{nuntius timidus
 {nuntii timidi
 {regina timida
 {reginae timidae
 {agricola timidus
 {agricolae timidi
 {rosa grata
 {rosae gratae
 {equus validus
 {equi validi
 {faber validus
 {fabri validi
 {periculum magnum
 {periculi magni
 {oppidum magnum
 {oppidi magni

C. {reginae clarae
 {reginas claras
 {nautae clari
 {nautas claros
 {multi libri
 {multos libros
 {multa pericula
 {multa pericula
 {vici parvi
 {vicos parvos

{hastae longae
 {hastas longas
 {insulae longae
 {insulas longas
 {scuta longa
 {scuta longa
 {cultri longi
 {cultros longos
 {scuta valida
 {scuta valida

{ templa parva	{ oppida valida
{ templa parva	{ oppida valida
{ dona parva	{ gladii acuti
{ dona parva	{ gladios acutos
{ agri parvi	{ hastae acutae
{ agros parvos	{ hastas acutas

EXERCISE 14.

A. 1. The spear is long. 2. The spears of the Gauls are long. 3. The poets are famous. 4. The horses are strong. 5. The queen is good. 6. Wolves are wild. 7. The temple is great. 8. The temples are great. 9. Boys are timid. 10. The children of Claudius are timid.

- B. 1. Murus est ¹ altus.
 2. Servi sunt timidi.
 3. Rosae sunt albae.
 4. Gladius est acutus.
 5. Puer est timidus.
 6. Faber est timidus.
 7. Fabri sunt validi.
 8. Columba est alba.
 9. Aquilae alae sunt validae.
 10. Fabri culter est validus.

EXERCISE 15.

SINGULAR.

Nom. ala alba	ager latus	templum longum
Voc. ala alba	ager late	templum longum
Acc. alam albam	agrum latum	templum longum
Gen. alae albae	agri lati	templi longi
Dat. alae albae	agro lato	templo longo
Abl. alā albā	agro lato	templo longo

PLURAL.

N. & V. alae albae	agri lati	templa longa
Acc. alas albas	agros latos	templa longa
Gen. alarum albarum	agrorum latorum	templorum longorum
Dat. alis albis	agris latis	templis longis
Abl. alis albis	agris latis	templis longis

¹ The verb *to be* does not always stand last in a sentence.

A. 1. The good queen praises the strong boys. 2. The farmer gives a sharp knife to the slave. 3. The slave shows the temples to the little girl. 4. White roses are pleasing to girls. 5. The messenger terrifies the timid boys. 6. The Gauls terrify the messenger of the Romans. 7. The girls delight the woman with white roses. 8. The man terrifies the slave with a sharp spear. 9. There are many temples in the island. 10. The rivers of the island are many and long. 11. The wild bulls run into the field. 12. The farmer gives many gifts to the messengers.

- B. 1. Agricola multos equos habet.
 2. Puellae casam rosis albis ornant.
 3. Rosae spinas acutas habent.
 4. Scuta Romanorum clarorum sunt longa.
 5. Multi tauri puerum parvum terrent.
 6. Regina *magna* (or *clara*) agros latos agricolae dat
 7. Insula longa templa magna habet.
 8. Oppidum clarum multos incolas habet.
 9. Fabro valido scuta et gladios dant.
 10. Galli Romanos hastis longis terrent.
 11. Filii feminarum timidarum in templum currunt.
 12. Insula fluviis latos et multos agros habet.

EXERCISE 16.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. | { femina aegra | { agni macri |
| | { feminam aegram | { agnos macros |
| | { puer aeger | { noster hortus |
| | { puerum aegrum | { nostrum hortum |
| | { servus aeger | { nostri amici |
| | { servum aegrum | { nostros amicos |
| | { agnus macer | { rosa pulchra |
| | { agnum macrum | { rosam pulchram |
| | { rosa rubra | { agri sacri |
| | { rosam rubram | { agros sacros |
| | { horti pulchri | { templum sacrum |
| | { hortos pulchros | { templum sacrum |
| | { templa pulchra | { hortus sacer |
| | { templa pulchra | { hortum sacrum |
| | { templum pulchrum | { insula sacra |
| | { templum pulchrum | { insulam sacram |

2.	rosis pulchris	equis nigris
	nostris amicis	nostram insulam
	nostro amico	nostrae insulae
	puellae aegrae	aquilarum nigrarum
	puellarum aegrarum	templorum sacrorum
	equorum nigrorum	dona sacra

A. 1. The girl fears the thorns of the red rose. 2. The long island has sacred temples. 3. The sick farmers fear the thin wolves. 4. In the woods are the temples of our god. 5. The thin lambs fear the inhabitants of the village. 6. The slaves of the farmer are black. 7. The strong sailor terrifies the little boys with a knife. 8. Our queen gives gold to the sacred temples. 9. Thy daughter, O timid slave, fears the thorns of the red roses. 10. Your bulls are wounding the beautiful girls.

- B. 1. Rosa rubra multas spinas habet.
 2. Pueri parvi aegros lupos timent.
 3. Servus niger templum reginae pulchrae monstrat.
 4. Dominus servorum nigrorum pecuniam templis dat.
 5. Lupi cultros acutos semper timent.
 6. Muri hortorum sacrorum sunt alti.
 7. Puella parva columbam pulchram habet.
 8. Femina columbam pulchram puellae parvae dat.
 9. Vestri gladii nostros liberos terrent.
 10. Rosae rubrae semper spinas acutas habent.
 11. Puellae nostram reginam rosis pulchris ornant.
 12. Incola timidus nautae aegro viam monstrat.

EXERCISE 17.

1.	{ puer tener	{ incolae liberi
	{ puerum tenerum	{ incolam liberum
	{ pueri teneri	{ incolae liberi
	{ pueros teneros	{ incolae liberos
	{ bellum miserum	{ oppidum prosperum
	{ bellum miserum	{ oppidum prosperum
	{ bella misera	{ oppida prospera
	{ bella misera	{ oppida prospera
	{ via aspera	{ bellum clarum
	{ viam asperam	{ bellum clarum

	{ amicus falsus	{ nautae liberi
	{ amicum falsum	{ nautas liberos
	{ rosae pulchrae	{ nostra consilia
	{ rosas pulchras	{ nostra consilia
	{ regina tenera	{ praemia magna
	{ reginam teneram	{ praemia magna
2.	oppido prospero	bellis claris
	serve miser	fabris liberis
	equorum nigrorum	feminarum miserarum
	insulae pulchrae	amico tenero
	templis pulchris	verbis asperis
	incolae miseri	nautae aegri

- A. 1. The queen gives many books to the tender daughter.
 2. The words¹ of the greedy wolf terrify the tender lamb.
 3. Wars are not pleasing to prosperous towns. 4. In the sea are many islands. 5. The wretched inhabitants run into the wood.
 6. The wolf terrifies the tender lambs. 7. The messenger of the Romans gives swords to the free inhabitants. 8. In Britain are many woods. 9. The prosperous inhabitants of the island praise the gods (or *The prosperous inhabitants praise the gods of the island*). 10. Thy words, little son, terrify the tender lamb.

- B. 1. Regina tenera puellis miseris pecuniam dat.
 2. Agni parvi lupum asperum timent.
 3. Agricolaе sunt incolae terrae prosperae.
 4. Verba aspera animos teneros liberorum terrent.
 5. Oppida Britanniae sunt clara.
 6. Silvae pulchrae sunt sacrae nostro deo.
 7. Insula agros asperos habet.
 8. Consilia Gallorum miserorum Romanis nota sunt.
 9. Viri insulae equos sacros dei cultris vulnerant.
 10. Regina misera, liberi verba iracunda timent.

EXERCISE 18.

Viva voce :—

pace	gregi	vocibus	nucem
voces	gregum	lucis	nucum
vocum	nivem	gregem	nuce
luce	pacem	nive	voces

¹ In the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb.

nix alba	longae pacis	lucem parvam
nivis albae	multas nuces	iudicum timidorum
bono regi	multos reges	dux valide
longae paci	multae voces	nostrorum ducum

A. 1. The moon gives light to sailors. 2. The laws of the Romans are known to the judges. 3. The boy is terrified by the voice of the judge. 4. The snow is now white in the fields. 5. By the light of the moon the sailor sees the island. 6. Laws are necessary to leaders and kings. 7. Good laws are pleasing to the judge. 8. The Romans give peace to the Gauls. 9. Why does the judge fear the famous king? 10. The long peace delights the inhabitants of the island. 11. The anger of the judges is destructive to the captives. 12. In the camp are the leaders of the Romans. 13. Boys and girls like (love) nuts. 14. The wretched slaves are terrified by the voice of the great king.

- B. 1. Ducibus bella iucunda sunt.
 2. Ducis gladius iudicem non terret.
 3. Puella nivem timet.
 4. Voces nostrorum ducum pacem longam laudant.
 5. Rex ducibus praedam dat.
 6. Captivi ducis voce terrentur.
 7. Ira paci perniciosa est.
 8. Agriculae lunae lucem laudant.
 9. Luna Dianae est sacra.
 10. Cur iudices leges bonas laudant?
 11. Reges Romanorum clari sunt.
 12. Puer bonus legibus non terretur.

EXERCISE 19.

Viva voce :—

comiti	equitem	obsidum
comitibus	peditem	civitatus
custodis	laudis	peditibus
custodum	obsidem	laude
principi claro	obsides timidi	principum iracundorum
principem clarum	obsides timidos	hiemem longam
comitis boni	civitatis magnae	multis comitibus
trabis longae	civitatum magnarum	nostrum principis

A. 1. The chief praises the horse-soldier. 2. The king gives a horse to the horse-soldier. 3. The leader's voice terrifies the hostage. 4. The leader gives many laws to the state. 5. The guardians of the hostages are in the wood. 6. The strong horse-soldiers do not fear the winter. 7. The foot-soldiers run into the wood with great speed. 8. Laws are necessary to chiefs. 9. Who gives praise to the timid soldier? 10. The chief sends the hostages into the wood. 11. The workman has long beams. 12. The foot-soldiers wound the guardians of the temple with a sword.

- B. 1. Obsides in templum currunt.
 2. Quis hiemem longam laudat?
 3. Hiems non semper peditibus grata (*iucunda*) est.
 4. Obsidis vox ducibus non est grata.
 5. Custodi templi principes aurum dant.
 6. Civitates bonas leges habent.
 7. Comites obsidum equitem timent.
 8. Hiems militem aegrum terret.
 9. Equi custodes pedibus vulnerant.
 10. Equites obsides in silvam magna celeritate mittunt.
 11. Arma peditum sunt gladii et scuta.
 12. Reges Gallorum Romanis obsides dant.

EXERCISE 20.

Viva voce :—

solis	patri	labore	arboribus
solem	patribus	sole	coloribus
colores	Caesari	labores	solis
colorum	Caesarem	laborum	matrum
multi flores	floris rubri	imperator clarus	
multorum florum	matri aegrae	colores pulchri	
flore pulchro	patris boni	tuae sorori	
victori claro	multi labores	magno clamore	

A. 1. The consul praises the conqueror. 2. The king gives a crown to the conqueror. 3. The Gauls do not love Caesar. 4. Caesar was then in Gaul. 5. The smell of the flowers delights the mother. 6. In the field are trees and flowers. 7. The general praises the labours of the soldiers. 8. The garden of our sisters has many flowers. 9. The boy gives a flower to (his)

sick sister. 10. The light of the sun delights the sick father. 11. In the fields are geese and horses. 12. In Italy are many towns. 13. The labours of the boys are pleasing to the fathers. 14. The mother is terrified by the shout of the soldiers. 15. The Gauls give gold and silver to Caesar.

- B. 1. In Gallia erant multi milites.
 2. Patri flores dat.
 3. Victorum clamor captivis non est *iucundus* (*gratus*).
 4. Caesar in Italiā erat; Claudius in Galliā.
 5. Mater clamoribus ducis terretur.
 6. Pater odorem florum laudat.
 7. Cur princeps consulem laudat?
 8. Consules in Italia tunc erant.
 9. Caesaris milites Gallos terrent.
 10. O Claudi, tuus labor magnus est.
 11. Agricola arboribus et floribus sorores delectat.
 12. Consul pacem longam Gallis dat.

EXERCISE 21.

A.

dātur vulnerātur delectātur mittitur vidētur laudātur
 dantur vulnerantur delectantur mittuntur videntur laudantur

- B. 1. Puella **a matre** (*agent*) laudatur.
 2. Puellae **a patre** (*agent*) laudantur.
 3. Insula **a regina** (*agent*) laudatur.
 4. Regina **floribus** (*instrument*) delectatur.
 5. Regina **ab equis** (*agent*) delectatur.
 6. Miles **a Caesāre** (*agent*) mittitur.
 7. Milites **a duce** (*agent*) mittuntur.
 8. Milites **praedā** (*instrument*) delectantur.
 9. Puer **ab agricolā** (*agent*) laudatur.
 10. Puella **ab aquilā** (*agent*) terretur.

EXERCISE 22.

A. 1. The legion has a good leader. 2. Caesar has many legions. 3. Scipio praises the leader of the legion. 4. The leader of the legions is now dead. 5. The father gives flowers to the maiden. 6. The maiden is praised by the queen. 7. The maidens adorn the temple with flowers. 8. The mother of the

maidens is praised by the king. 9. The little maiden is terrified by the lion. 10. The temple is (being) adorned with flowers by the maidens. 11. The Romans give two legions to the consul. 12. The labour of the legions is pleasing to Scipio. 13. The lions terrify the women.

- B. 1. Caesar legionem in Galliam mittit.
 2. Victor labores legionum laudat.
 3. Diana virginum dona laudat.
 4. In Africā sunt multi leones.
 5. Virgines a leonibus terrentur.
 6. Legiones in Galliam a Caesare mittuntur.
 7. Scipio est victor ; Claudius est mortuus.
 8. Legionibus magnam laudem victor dat.
 9. Victori corona datur.
 10. Pecunia a duce nautae datur.
 11. Caesar in Italiam legiones mittit.
 12. Agnus tener a leone fero terretur.

EXERCISE 23.

1. { carmina { sidera { aestates { litora { historiae
 { carminum { siderum { aestatum { litorum { historiarum
 { genera { stellae { fulmina { muri { genera
 { generum { stellarum { fulminum { murorum { generum
 { vulnera { tempora { corpora { capita { opera
 { vulnerum { temporum { corporum { capitum { operum
2. multa vulnera fulmine carminibus
 sideris multorum generum carmen pulchrum
 stellarum (*siderum*) nocte stella pulchra
 litorum vulnere litoris pulchri

A. 1. The names of the soldiers are known to the leader.
 2. The *times* (*seasons*) of the year are various. 3. In the constellation are many stars. 4. The lightning terrifies the maiden.
 5. The constellation shows the way to the sailors by night. 6. In the book are many kinds of songs. 7. The works of God are wonderful. 8. In *old* (*olden*) times there were many woods in the island. 9. Who does not fear the cold of winter? 10. The island has high shores. 11. In summer the gardens have many flowers. 12. On the shore are many sailors.

- B. 1. Carmina poetae feminam (mulierem) delectant.
 2. Interdum pueri fulmine terrentur.
 3. Aestate agricola flores regi dat.¹
 4. Hieme puellae nivem non amant.
 5. Historia temporum antiquorum milites delectat.
 6. Nomina siderum poetae nota sunt.
 7. Insula litora alta habet.
 8. Vulnere militibus sunt causa honoris.
 9. Temporibus antiquis regum filiae pastores erant
 10. In litore sunt multae casae.
 11. Poetae tempora antiqua laudant.
 12. Luce lunae nauta litus videt.
 13. Captivus **ab** obside vulneratur.

EXERCISE 24.

1. SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

- pax longa**, pacem longam, pacis longae, paci longae, pace longā.
paces longae, paces longas, pacum longarum, pacibus longis, pacibus longis.
vox grata, vocem gratam, vocis gratae, voci gratae, voce grata.
voces gratae, voces gratas, vocum gratarum, vocibus gratis, vocibus gratis.
obses aeger, obsidem aegrum, obsidis aegri, obsidi aegro, obside aegro.
obsides aegri, obsides aegros, obsidum aegrorum, obsidibus aegris, obsidibus aegris.
clamor magnus, clamorem magnum, clamoris magni, clamori magno, clamore magno.
clamos magni, clamos magnos, clamorum magnorum, clamoribus magnis, clamoribus magnis.
virgo stulta, virginem stultam, virginis stultae, virgini stultae, virgine stulta.
virgines stultae, virgines stultas, virginum stultarum, virginibus stultis, virginibus stultis.
litus altum, litus altum, litōris alti, litori alto, litore alto.
litora alta, litora alta, litorum altorum, litoribus altis, litoribus altis.

¹ First edition, *sends* = *mittit*.

2.

PLURAL ONLY.

multi flores, multos flores, multorum florum, multis floribus, multis floribus.

multa genera, multa genera, multorum generum, multis generibus, multis generibus.

varia sidera, varia sidera, variorum siderum, variis sideribus, variis sideribus.

antiqua tempora, antiqua tempora, antiquorum temporum, antiquis temporibus, antiquis temporibus.

multae legiones, multas legiones, multarum legionum, multis legionibus, multis legionibus.

nostrae sorores, nostras sorores, nostrarum sororum, nostris sororibus, nostris sororibus.

EXERCISE 25.

1.	{aures	menses	testēs	canes
	{aurium	mensium	testium	canum
	{cives	vulpes	arces	turres
	{civium	vulpium	arcium	turrium
	{ignes	noctes	aves	montes
	{ignium	noctium	avium	montium
2.	civi	aurēs	monte	
	arcis	testium	turrium	
	nocte	vulpem	dentium	
	ignium	mons	civem	

A. 1. Caesar gives corn to the citizens. 2. The voices of the citizens terrify the fox. 3. The town
 4. The birds delight the maiden. 5. The soldiers are in the citadel at night. 6. The names of the mountains are known to the boy. 7. The citizens praise the witness. 8. The voices of the witnesses terrify the captive. 9. In the citadel (there) is a high tower. 10. The timid citizens run into the citadel. 11. The gates of the citadels are strong. 12. The words of the witness are praised by the citizens. 13. The fox is terrified by the teeth of the dogs.

- B. 1. Sunt multa genera vulpium.
 2. Romani erant hostes Gallorum.
 3. In oppido sunt multae turres.

4. Civis timidus canem validum timet.
5. Avium voces civium aures delectant.
6. Milites ignem parant.
7. Hieme noctes longae sunt.
8. Capita canum non magna sunt.
9. Nomina mensium puellae nota sunt.
10. Dux portas arcis videt.
11. Dentes vulpium canem terrent.
12. Testis voce¹ civis terretur.

EXERCISE 26.

1.

nox frigida, noctem frigidam, noctis frigidae, nocti frigidae, nocte frigida.

noctes frigidae, noctes frigidas, noctium frigidarum, noctibus frigidis, noctibus frigidis.

turris alta, turrem altam, turris altae, turri altae, turre altā.

turres altae, turres altas, turrium altarum, turribus altis, turribus altis.

multi menses, multos menses, multorum mensium, multis mensibus, multis mensibus.

parva animalia, parva animalia, parvorum animalium, parvis animalibus, parvis animalibus.

2. maris	vectigal molestum	venatori valido
vectigali	multa animalia	in mari
calcarium	retibus validis	retia venatoris
primo anno	dentium acutorum	turrium altarum
primo mense	parvarum vulpium	calcari valido

A. 1. The hunter prepares great nets. 2. On the sea are many ships. 3. Seas have shores, rivers banks. 4. The taxes are troublesome to the citizen. 5. Some animals live many years. 6. In the first year he was in Germany. 7. The high shores of the seas are dangerous to ships. 8. There are many kinds of animals in the wood. 9. In the first month of the year the snows (*snow*) are (*is*) often troublesome to citizens. 10. The heads of some animals are small. 11. In the net of the fisher-

¹ Not a voce. The voice is an *instrument* not an *agent*. Rule 13.

man are many fishes. 12. The cold nights of winter are troublesome to the hunter.

- B 1. Nonnullae vulpes sunt albae.
 2. Venatores nocte in silva retia parant.
 3. Rex equiti calcaria valida dat.
 4. Varia genera animalium sunt.
 5. Nonnulla animalia parvas aures habent.
 6. Nonnullae aves non multos menses vivunt.
 7. Animalia marium sunt praeda piscatoris.
 8. Neptunus est deus marium.
 9. In mari sunt multi pisces.
 10. In litore maris sunt multae casae.
 11. Dentes acuti animalium retibus perniciosi sunt.
 12. Multas horas regina ab avibus delectatur.

EXERCISE 27.

1.

- celer equus**, celer eque, celerem equum, celeris equi, celeri equo, celeri equo.
 celeres equi, celeres equos, celerium equorum, celeribus equis, celeribus equis.
vita salubris, vitam salubrem, vitae salubris, vitae salubri, vitā salubri.
 vitae salubres, vitas salubres, vitarum salubrium, vitis salubribus, vitis salubribus.
equestria proelia, equestria proelia, equestrium proeliorum, equestribus proeliis, equestribus proeliis.

acris pugna	sagitta celeris	cibus saluber
acrem pugnam	sagittam celerem	cibum salubrem
acres pugnae	sagittae celeres	cibi salubres
acres pugnas	sagittas celeres	cibos salubres
acre bellum	hasta celeris	regio salubris
acre bellum	hastam celerem	regionem salubrem
acria bella	hastae celeres	regiones salubres
acria bella	hastas celeres	regiones salubres
acer equus	equus celer	vita salubris
acrem equum	equum celerem	vitam salubrem
acres equi	equi celeres	vitae salubres
acres equos	equos celeres	vitae salubres

acri bello	proeliorum equestrium	in regione salubri
sagittae celeris	acrium bellorum	a duce acri
sagittarum celerium	equorum celerium	ducum acrium
proelia equestria	vitae salubris	navium celerium

EXERCISE 28.

1.

- gladius brevis**, gladi(e) brevis, gladium brevem, gladio brevi, gladio brevi.
gladii breves, gladios breves, gladiatorum brevium, gladiis brevibus, gladiis brevibus.
aqua dulcis, aquam dulcem, aquae dulcis, aquae dulci, aqua dulci.
aquae dulces, aquas dulces, aquarum dulcium, aquis dulcibus, aquis dulcibus.

dux tristis, ducem tristem, ducis tristis, duci tristi, duce tristi.

exempla utilia, exempla utilia, exemplorum utilium, exemplis utilibus, exemplis utilibus.

2.

vita brevis	consilium utile	obses fidelis
vitae brevis	consilii utilis	obsidis fidelis
vinum dulce	lex utilis	puer fortis
vini dulcis	legis utilis	pueri fortis
ager fertilis	servus fidelis	bellum crudele (<i>atrox</i>)
agri fertilis	servi fidelis	belli crudelis (<i>atrocis</i>)
regio fertilis	mors turpis	bellum breve
regionis fertilis	mortis turpis	belli brevis
dominus crudelis	canis fidelis	bellum triste
domini crudelis	canis fidelis	belli tristis

3.

amico fideli	legum utilium
belli crudelis (<i>atrocis</i>)	omnes urbes
matrem tristem	omnium urbium
regionis fertilis	omnia pericula
duces fideles	omnium periculorum
leges utiles	omnia bella

EXERCISE 29.

1.

- audax nauta**, audacem nautam, audacis nautae, audaci nautae, audaci nautae.
audaces nautae, audaces nautas, audacium nautarum, audacibus nautis, audacibus nautis.

{ **audax consilium**, audax consilium, audacis consilii, audaci consilio, audaci consilio.
 { audacia consilia, audacia consilia, audacium consiliorum, audacibus consiliis, audacibus consiliis.
amici absentes, amicos absentes, amicorum absentium, amicis absentibus, amicis absentibus.

2.

{ verbum audax	homines sapientes	mater sapiens
{ verbi audacis	hominum sapientium	matris sapientis
{ mater prudens	consilium sapiens	pater sapiens
{ matris prudentis	consilii sapientis	patris sapientis
{ dux potens	pueri audaces	vita felix
{ ducis potentis	puerorum audacium	vitae felicis
{ tempus praesens	consilia audacia	rex felix
{ temporis praesentis	consiliorum audacium	regis felicis

3.

consiliis audacibus	matris absentis	tempus praesens
hominum sapientium	homini sapienti	verbis audacibus
regem potentem	a rege audaci	verbis sapientibus
regibus potentibus	tempora praesentia	reginae potentis

EXERCISE 30.

A. 1. Soldiers love a bold leader. 2. The kings of the islands are powerful. 3. The anger of powerful kings is troublesome to citizens. 4. All (men) do not praise old (*olden*) times. 5. All things (*everything*) terrify (*terrifies*) the sad boy. 6. The examples of wise mothers are useful to girls. 7. The evils (*ills*) of the present times are known to the king. 8. The good are not always happy. 9. The hunter gives the lamb to the fierce lion. 10. The Romans have short swords. 11. Caesar sends our men into Gaul. 12. Gaul has a fertile soil.

B 1. Multi venatorem fortem laudant.
 2. Sapientes semper felices sunt.
 3. Omnia sapientibus utilia sunt.
 4. Nostri obsidem fidelem laudant.
 5. Nostri a duce potenti laudantur.
 6. Naves celeres nautas audaces habent.
 7. Acri duci vinum dulce dat.

8. Quis non mortem turpem timet?
 9. Bellum crudele (*atrox*) civibus non utile est.
 10. Bella semper sunt crudelia (*atrocia*).
 C. 1. Equus acer hastā celeri vulneratur.
 2. Galli nostris aquam dulcem dant.
 3. In ea pugnā nostri in periculis tristibus erant.
 4. Britannia est patria nautarum audacium.
 5. Vita fortium saepe brevis est.
 6. Verba amicorum absentium sunt utilia amicis.
 7. Puella parva **ab** equo celeri terretur.
 8. In Africā sunt leones feroces.
 9. Civis agricolae vitam salubrem non laudat.
 10. Exempla turpia prudentibus non molesta sunt.

EXERCISE 31.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | nox brevior | in agro fertilior |
| | noctis brevioris | horti fertiliores |
| | gladii breviores | consilium utilius |
| | gladiis brevioribus | consilio utiliore |
| | carmen brevius ¹ | consilia utiliora |
| | carmina breviora ¹ | consiliorum utiliorum |
| | ager fertilior | reges potentiores |
| | regum potentiorum | |
| | opus facilius | |
| | operis facilioris | |
| | regnum potentius | |
| | hastae breviores | |
| | arma utiliora | |
| 2. | reges divites | militibus pauperibus |
| | regum divitum | templum dives |
| | reginae diviti | in templo divite |
| | milites pauperes | miles vetus |
| | | militi veteri |
| | | milites veteres |
| | | militum veterum |
| | | vinum vetus |

EXERCISE 32.

- A. 1. The rich king has fertile islands. 2. The rich do not always praise the poor. 3. The Romans have shorter swords than the Gauls. 4. In summer the nights are shorter than in

¹ Or *cantus brevior, cantus breviores*.

winter. 5. All dangers are *light (easy)* to the brave. 6. The girl has a sweeter voice than the boy. 7. Iron is more useful than silver. 8. In that fight the *horsemen (cavalry)* were more useful than the *foot soldiers (infantry)*. 9. The good often give money to the poor. 10. The old soldier has many wounds.

B. 1. Vulnere militis veteris non levia sunt.

2. Diviti omnia sunt facilia.

3. Solis lux utilior est quam lunae.

4. Consilia audacia sunt utiliora *quam verba imprudentia (verbis imprudentibus)*.

5. Puellae pauperi multa a reginā divite dantur.

6. Aestate noctes sunt breves.

7. Militi veteri dux praemium dat.

8. Scutum est brevius *quam hasta (hastā)*.

9. Milites non fortiores sunt *quam nautae (nautis)*.

10. Sagittae venatori utiliores sunt quam hastae.

EXERCISE 33.

A. 1. The hunter has many bows. 2. The needle is sharp. 3. A sharp needle wounds the hand. 4. The farmer's hands are hard. 5. The horse's knees are hard. 6. Caesar leads an army into Gaul. 7. The consuls were the leaders of the armies. 8. With a great army he overcomes the Gauls. 9. The chariots of the Gauls were dangerous to the Romans. 10. In the harbour are many ships. 11. The arrival of the Romans was the cause of flight. 12. Britain has many harbours.

B. 1. Agricola venatori arcum dat.

2. Venatores *copiam arcuum* (multos arcūs) habent.

3. Feminis acūs acutae utiles sunt.

4. Galli in Italiam exercitum ducunt.

5. Servus domini adventum timet.

6. Exercitus dux est consul.

7. Impetus Romanorum Gallos terret.

8. Taurus venatorem cornu vulnerat.

9. Currūs consulis in agro sunt.

10. In portibus Britanniae sunt multae naves.

EXERCISE 34.

A. 1. The cavalry of the enemy overcomes the army of the Romans. 2. The leaders of the armies fight in chariots. 3. The

oaks of Britain are known to all. 4. The Gauls make an attack on the cavalry of the Romans. 5. The arrival of Hannibal was the cause of fear to the Romans. 6. Hannibal leads his army over the Alps into Italy. 7. The crossing of the Alps was not easy to Hannibal. 8. In the Alps are many lakes. 9. The arrival of the cavalry gives the victory to Hannibal. 10. The conqueror fights on horseback. 11. The leaders fight in sight of the armies. 12. The girl is delighted by the fruit of the tall tree. 13. In Britain the chariots of the inhabitants terrify the Roman soldiers.

- B. 1. Trans Alpes *equitatum* (*equites*) ducit.
 2. *Equitatus* impetum in Gallos facit.
 3. Fructus quercuum animalibus utilis est.
 4. Trans *flumen* (*fluvium*) sunt Germani.
 5. Transitus Alpium omnibus *imperatoribus* (*ducibus*) difficilis erat.
 6. Galli **ex** equis pugnant.
 7. Incolae Britanniae **ex** curribus pugnant.
 8. In portibus Britanniae sunt multi nautae.
 9. Caesar trans montes exercitum ducit.
 10. Hostēs non *equitatum* habent (first edition, *habebant*).
 11. Hannibalis victoriae erant causa metūs civibus.
 12. In conspectu Alpium Hannibal *equitatum* Romanum superat.

EXERCISE 35.

1.	Nom.	acies	spes	res publica
	Acc.	aciem	spem	rem publicam
	Gen.	aciei	spei	rei publicae
	Dat.	aciei	spei	rei publicae
	Abl.	acie	spe	re publicā
	spe	faciei		rerum adversarum
	em	faciem		in rebus adversis
	acie	res secundas		in planitie (<i>campo</i>)
	publicae	in rebus secundis		primo die

A. 1. The hours of the day are pleasant in summer. 2. He remained many days in our city. 3. The victory of the army fills the citizens with hope. 4. Good laws are more useful to the commonwealth than old walls. 5. There are slaves in the line

(-of-battle) of the enemy. 6. On the right wing of the army there were horsemen. 7. The hope of booty delights the soldier. 8. The beginnings (*first stages*) of many things are small. 9. In prosperity men have many friends. 10. On the first day Caesar sends his army into Gaul.

- B. 1. Hora meridiani est saepe (*hora*) cibi.
 2. Puella amicos facie pulchra delectat.
 3. Nostra castra **sunt** in planitie (*in campo*).
 4. Dux hostium aciem videt.
 5. Homines rebus secundis delectantur.
 6. In rebus adversis miseri non semper amicos habent.
 7. Victoria spem novam rei publicae dat.
 8. Rex est omnium dominus.
 9. Acies longa hostes terret.
 10. Metus (*timor*) est spei hostis.

EXERCISE 36.

A.

gratus	altus	brevis	audax
gratior	altior	brevior	audacior
gratissimus	altissimus	brevissimus	audacissimus
longus	molestus	crudelis	ferox
longior	molestior	crudelior	ferocior
longissimus	molestissimus	crudelissimus	ferocissimus
validus	aeger	dulcis	potens
validior	aegrior	dulcior	potentior
validissimus	aegerrimus	dulcissimus	potentissimus
latus	pulcher	fidelis	sapiens
latior	pulchrior	fidelior	sapientior
latissimus	pulcherrimus	fidelissimus	sapientissimus

B.

dies longus ¹	vestis brevis ¹	hortus pulcher ¹
dies longior	vestis brevior	hortus pulchrior
dies longissimus	vestis brevissima	hortus pulcherrimus

¹ Acc. diem long-um, -iorem, -issimum; vestem brev-em, -iorem, -issimam; hortum pulchr-um, -iorem, pulcherrimum.

flumen latum ¹	consilium audax ¹	dux potens ²
flumen latius	consilium audacius	dux potentior
flumen latissimum	consilium audacissimum	dux potentissimus

EXERCISE 37.

Viva voce :—

socius fidelissimus	comiti cariori	homini acerrimo
telum acrius	turres altiores	montes altissimi
milites validiores	silvae densioris	tempora felicia
pax tutior	opus difficillimum	naves celeriores

A. 1. Horses are swifter than dogs. 2. The wisest of the Romans was Scipio. 3. The Rhine is broader than the Rhone. 4. The dove is more pleasing to men than the eagle. 5. Peace is safer than war. 6. The most powerful of the allies were the Belgians. 7. The town has a very high tower. 8. Who is keener than a bold sailor? 9. What is sadder than war? 10. Hannibal has a keener army than Scipio.

- B. 1. Quis est potentior *nostro consule* (*quam noster consul*) ?
 2. Ferrum est utilius *auro* (*quam aurum*).
 3. Servus interdum fidelior *quam dominus* (*domino*) est.
 4. Turris altissima in arce est.
 5. Bellum est tristissimum malorum.
 6. Opus est difficilior *puero quam puellae*.
 7. Belgae aciores *quam Galli* (*Gallus*) erant.
 8. Victoriae Caesaris faciliores in Gallia quam in Britannia erant.
 9. Sapientissime iudex, captivo tristissimo veniam da.
 10. Quid est militi utilius *quam telum acerrimum* (*telo acerrimo*) ?

EXERCISE 38.

A. 1. The Gauls had very faithful allies. 2. The leader is dearer to the soldiers than to the horsemen. 3. What is more difficult than the crossing of the Alps? 4. Of all the Gauls the fiercest are the Belgians. 5. The memory of happy times was most pleasant to the old man. 6. The Rhine is very long and very broad. 7. Hannibal was the keenest of all. 8. Many rich men are very wretched. 9. In Hannibal there was the keenest love of country. 10. The crossing of the Alps is very difficult.

¹ Acc. the same.

² ducem potent-em, -iorem, -issimum.

- B. 1. Montes insulae altissimi sunt.
 2. Nostri gladios breviores habent.
 3. Iter est difficilior hieme quam aestate.
 4. Alpes sunt montes altissimi Europae.
 5. Aestate itinera sunt facillima.
 6. Patientia homines difficillima superant.
 7. Omnium animalium ferocissimi sunt leones.
 8. Incolae Britanniae naves latiores habebant quam Romani.
 9. Romanis Germani erant molestissimi.
 10. Oppida antiqua Germanorum altiores turres habebant.
 11. Quis fortunam miserrimam laudat?

EXERCISE 39.

1. Nom. prius tempus	filia nequior
Acc. prius tempus	filiam nequiorem
Gen. prioris temporis	filiae nequioris
Dat. priori tempore	filiae nequiori
Abl. priore tempore	filia nequiore
Nom. priora tempora	filiae nequiores
Acc. priora tempora	filias nequiores
Gen. priorum temporum	filiarum nequiorum
Dat. prioribus temporibus	filiabus ¹ nequioribus
Abl. prioribus temporibus	filiabus nequioribus

frater **natu** maximus frater **natu** maxime fratrem **natu**
 maximum fratris **natu** maximi fratri **natu** maximo
 fratre **natu** maximo

2.

melior pars	plura verba	plurimae arbores
melioiorem partem	plura verba	plurimas arbores
peior locus	optima facta	pessima facta
peioiorem locum	optima facta	pessima facta
minores insulae	maximus numerus	filii nequissimi
minores insulas	maximum numerum	filios nequissimos
plures arbores	plurimi	miles veterrimus
plures arbores	plurimos	militem veterrimum

¹ See § 1, p. 122 in *Longmans' Latin Course*.

3.

priora tempora	murum interiorem	vetustiores
prioribus temporibus	muri interioris	vetustioribus
vada superiora	prima nocte	benevolentissimorum
vadum superiorum	proximā nocte	filio maxime pio

EXERCISE 40.

Viva voce :—

plurimum pecuniae	plus spei	multum sapientiae
plurimi nautae	plus temporis	multi socii
plurimis nautis	plures flores	multae insulae

A. 1. He overcomes the greater part of the island. 2. The Gauls have a very great number of carts. 3. The old man's plan is better and easier. 4. *The worst men* (*Bad men*) are feared by all. 5. There was more boldness than wisdom in the leader. 6. The upper fords are better than the lower. 7. In the river are (some) rather-small islands. 8. The general makes *more*¹ (*rather many*) fires in the camp. 9. He gives *very much* (*a large sum of*) money to the best of the soldiers. 10. In the former war he was victor (*the conqueror*). 11. What is worse than war? 12. On the next night he led the allies into the citadel. 13. In the crossing there was a greater loss (*destruction*) of baggage-animals than of men.

B. 1. Hostes maximum numerum peditum habent.

2. Proximo anno civitates minores superat.

3. Quid hominibus est melius virtute (quam virtus)?

4. Priore aestate exercitum trans Alpes duxit

5. Pars superior fluminis ripas altissimas habet.

6. In muro interiore erant multi milites.

7. In nostro duce est plurimum audaciae.

8. Vada inferiora sunt difficiliora.

9. Maior pars hostium est in silvis.

10. In senē erat plus spei quam in filio.

EXERCISE 41.

A. 1. My father gives me many books. 2. We are in the garden, you are in the city. 3. He gives books to them, horses

¹ Latin often uses the comparative degree to express a considerable number. Here we might translate *plures* by *a number of* or *a considerable number of*.

to us. 4. The (my) mother blames me (but) praises you. 5. None of us praises you. 6. The enemy is bold ; the leader's plans are known to them. 7. The garden is pleasing (pleasant) to thee, the city to us. 8. In me is love of country. 9. The foolish often praise themselves. 10. The sister is good ; her brothers praise her.

- B. 1. Dux nos laudat.
 2. Quis te culpat, O fili ?
 3. Multi nostrum eam culpant.
 4. Urbs aestate non nobis grata est.
 5. Liberi semper memores nostri sunt.
 6. In vobis, O milites, est magnus amor virtutis.
 7. Quis vestrum me culpat ?
 8. Sapientes se non laudant.
 9. Hostium consilia ei nota sunt.
 10. Mihi aurum, tibi argentum dat.

EXERCISE 42.

A. 1. The horse is black ; who does not praise *it* (him) ? 2. The plans are good ; they are known to you. 3. A good woman does not praise herself. 4. The king gives a shield to the soldier ; the soldier gives it to his friend. 5. Those temples are the *house* (*home*) of Neptune. 6. On that day the king was in the temple. 7. Their fatherland is *pleasant* (*pleasing*) to them, all praise it. 8. On that night the companions were in the camp. 9. The camp is in sight of the city ; in it are many soldiers. 10. The nights of winter are long ; which of us praises them ?

- B. 1. Templum in silvā est ; id floribus virgines ornant.
 2. Eis agricolae frumentum dant.
 3. Eā aestate dux in Italiā erat.
 4. Ea regina multas insulas habet.
 5. In eā insulā sunt multi agricolae.
 6. Bella Gallorum vobis nota sunt ; Caesar ea narrat.
 7. Feminae (mulieres) fortes sunt ; cives eas laudant.
 8. Ea duci dat.
 9. Mihi aquam dat ; ei vinum.
 10. In nobis est amor patriae.

EXERCISE 43.

meo fratri	noster amicus	meos amicos
meos fratres	nostro amico	meorum equorum
meorum fratrum	nostra insula	meā voce
mea terra	in nostrā insulā	nostrae urbis
meae terrae	vester hortus	nostrī
meas terras	vestri horti	vestrae matri
tua consilia	vestrum bellum	vestra vulnera
tuorum consiliorum	vestra bella	in manus tuas

EXERCISE 44.

Viva voce :—

suos amicos	suum hortum	suas sagittas
suorum amicorum	sua corpora	suos servos
suum fratrem	suam matrem	suos gladios
suos equos	suae sororis	sua scuta

A. 1. The boys praise their mother. 2. The girl is sick; her mother is sad. 3. The leader praises the soldiers; he gives money to their children. 4. In the garden are many trees; their fruit is good. 5. The leader praises his men. 6. The *foolish* (*very foolish*) man always praises his own *things* (*property*). 7. The island is large; its inhabitants are sailors. 8. The words of foolish men are pleasing to themselves.

B. 1. Mei fratres semper suos amicos laudant.
 2. Nostra consilia nostris comitibus nota sunt.
 3. Puella suum patrem (et) suam matrem, suas sorores et suos fratres amat.
 4. Servus suos liberos amat.
 5. Insulae in magno mari sunt; earum incolae sunt audacissimi.
 6. Tua verba, O Claudī, non semper sapientia sunt.
 7. Venator suā hastā leonem vulnerat.
 8. Claudius suos in Italiam mittit.
 9. Claudius puellam et eius comites laudat.
 10. Pueri et eorum comites sunt audaces et fortes (*or* audacissimi et fortissimi, see R. 21, p. 50).

EXERCISE 45.

A. **culpo**, culpas, culpat, culpamus, culpatis, culpant.**orno**, ornas, ornat, ornamus, ornatis, ornant.**do**, dās, dāt, dāmus, dātis, dant.

B.	laudamus	dant	delectamus	arat
	laudent	do	vastamus	vulnerat
	laudas	das	ornamus	laudas
	vulnerat	culpas	ornatis	aramus
	vulneramus	culpant	delectatis	dāmus
	vulnerant	delectat	vulneratis	dātis
C.	we adorn	you plough	thou givest	you give
	thou adornest	we lay waste	thou blamest	we blame
	they delight	they lay waste	you blame	he wounds
	I plough	they give	we praise	I lay waste

EXERCISE 46.

	IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.	IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.
1.	laudabam	laudabo	arabam	arabo
	laudabas	laudabis	arabas	arabis
	laudabat	laudabit	arabat	arabit
	laudabamus	laudabimus	arabamus	arabimus
	laudabatis	laudabitis	arabatis	arabitis
	laudabant	laudabunt	arabant	arabunt

	IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.
	dābam	dābo
	dābas	dābis
	dābat	dābit
	dābamus	dābimus
	dābatis	dābitis
	dābant	dābunt

2.	culpabat	monstrabant	superabant
	culpabimus	vastabimus	intrabant
	ornabant	vastamus	intrabam
	ornabo	vastabamus	dābam
	delectabitis	arabat	dābo
	delectabam	arabit	monstrābo

A. 1. The sailor was blaming the farmer. 2. The Gauls will overcome the Romans. 3. Scipio was overcoming the

island. **4.** The farmer was showing the place to the soldiers. **5.** In winter the farmers will plough (their) fields. **6.** The leader will enter the city to-morrow. **7.** The Romans will lay waste the *lands (territories)* of the enemy. **8.** We shall point out the (*very*) beautiful city to the soldiers. **9.** Why, O soldier, were you blaming the leader? **10.** In the former war the Romans *fought (used to fight)* on horseback.

- B. **1.** Gallos superabis.
2. Pueri locum duci monstrabant.
3. Mater puellam veste *pulcherrimā* (pulchrā) ornabit
4. Puellae templum floribus ornabant.
5. Cur vallem fertilem non arabatis?
6. Praemia militibus dābimus.
7. Gallorum fines vastabant.
8. Milites urbem intrabant.
9. Agricola diligens *terram (agros)* arabit.
10. Galli ex curribus pugnabant.

EXERCISE 47.

1. culpav-	vastav-	ornav-	ded-
portav-	arav-	superav-	regnav-
vulnerav-	delectav-	intrav-	parav-

2. See § 56, p. 63.

3.	portaverat	habitavērunt
	pugnāvimus	paravērunt
	paravero	vitaverit
	vitaveratis	portāvimus
	portaveratis	parāvimus
	regnāvit	vitāvimus

A. **1.** The sailors had already carried the gold into the temple. **2.** The Gauls fought vigorously. **3.** For many years he had reigned in Britain. **4.** The leader was praising the soldiers because they had overcome the Gauls in war. **5.** In the former year we fought vigorously in Gaul. **6.** They have called together the wise men because they are in great danger. **7.** The inhabitants of the island did not dwell in towns. **8.** The stag¹ had blamed his legs; he had praised his horns. **9.** The

¹ In the Fable.

leaders gave arms to the slaves because they were in great danger. 10. The consul was praising the *attack (rush)* of the soldiers.

- B. 1. Longis cruribus cervus¹ multa pericula vitaverat.
 2. Socii arma paravērunt.
 3. Multos annos in insulā habitaverant.
 4. Gladios in arcem portavimus.
 5. Galli in silvis *habitabant (habitaverunt)*.
 6. Multis proeliis Romanos superaveramus.
 7. Ducem laudabat quod nostri strenue pugnaverant.
 8. Consul socios convocavit quod hostes arma parabant.
 9. Iam, O militēs, hostes superavistis.
 10. Romani non semper Gallos audaciā superaverunt.

EXERCISE 48.

Viva voce : —

A. culpet	pugnemus	arem
culpemus	intremus	ararem
vastent	dēmus	delectetis
dāret	superarent	delectaretis
dārent	portarent	ornent
dēmus	vitarent	ornarent

- B. 1. Pugnāt ut dux laudet.
 2. Pugnabat ut dux laudaret.
 3. Arabimus ut frumentum paremus.
 4. Araveramus ut frumentum pararemus.
 5. Arma paravistis ut pugnetis.
 6. Arma parabatis ut pugnaretis.
 7. Pugnabit ut praedam paret.
 8. Pugnabat ut praedam pararet.
 9. Dux arma paravit ut amicos liberent.
 10. Dux arma paravit ut amicos liberarent.

EXERCISE 49.

- A. 1. He gives arms to the slaves that they may fight.
 2. The ambassadors were hastening into the city that they might announce the victory. 3. The leader was praising the

¹ In the Fable,

soldiers that they might not avoid dangers. **4.** The consul will give rewards to the soldiers that they may fight vigorously. **5.** The farmer gives corn that the Gauls may not lay waste his fields. **6.** The old man was preparing timber that he might build a house. **7.** The consul has recalled (called back) the army that he (it) may fight in Britain. **8.** The Gauls were preparing arms that they might fight against the Romans. **9.** The general sends ambassadors *that they may announce* (= to announce) all things (everything) to the king. **10.** The sailors had carried flowers into the temple that the girls might adorn the statues.

- B. **1.** Milites strenue pugnabant ut magnam praedam parent.
2. Socii strenue pugnabant **ne** dux eos culparet.
3. Socios convocavimus **ne** hostes nos superent.
4. Agricola milites laudaverat ut mala belli vitaret.
5. Mater vestes pulchras parat ut virgines delectet.
6. Dux pecuniam seni dedit ne locum hostibus monstraret.
7. Caesar milites ex Italiā revocavit ut in Galliā pugnarent.
8. In oppidum festinavit ut civibus victoriam nuntiet.
9. Strenue pugnabimus ut nostros liberos liberemus.
10. Socios convocabimus **ne** Galli nostros agros (*finēs*) vastent

EXERCISE 50.

voca, vocate	ne portaveris	ne vulneret	intra
culpa, culpate	ne paraveris	ne det	ne intraveris
da, date	ne vitaveris	ne demus	intremus
ara, arate	aret	ne intratote	intrent
monstra, monstrāte	ornemus	vitato	ne dent
pugna, pugnate	pugnemus	habitēt	ne dederis

A. **1.** Give wine to the sick. **2.** Show (*point out*) the place to the spies. **3.** Let us adorn the statue with flowers. **4.** Do not blame (your) parents. **5.** Soldiers, prepare arms. **6.** Let the boy not walk in the garden. **7.** Plough your fields, farmers. **8.** Avoid the evils of war by good *plans* (*counsels*). **9.** The maidens must adorn the temple with flowers. **10.** Do not enter the city by night.

- B. **1.** Ne viam exploratori monstraveris.
2. O servi, portate frumentum in urbem.
3. Militi ignavo praedam ne dederis.

4. Nostros convocemus.
5. Arma parate, Galli, ut Romanos superetis.
6. Puellae matrem veste pulchra ornent.
7. Magne consul, revoca exercitum ut in Italiā pugnet.
8. Legati, festinate in urbem ; nuntiate victoriam consuli.
9. Materiam paremus ut domum aedificemus.
10. Improborum facta ne laudaveris.

EXERCISE 51.

habet	timebamus	coerces (-etis)
habebimus	times	praebebis (-etis)
habebant	timebit	praebebunt
debemus	docebamus	docebis
debebam	docebimus	docebat
debebunt	docemus	docent

A. 1. Caesar had his camp in sight of the city. 2. We owe all benefits to the gods. 3. The allies were offering corn to the Romans. 4. The animals were fearing the ass because he had the lion's skin. 5. Scarcely does the leader restrain the anger of the soldiers. 6. We teach boys to bear cold. 7. The Gauls have towns and villages. 8. We shall restrain the boy with many words. 9. The inhabitants of Britain offer help to the Gauls. 10. The soldiers will terrify the farmer with fierce words.

- B. 1. **Mihi** multum pecuniae debet.
 2. Ibi castra habebunt.
 3. Cibum puellae praelibamus.
 4. Agricolae agros hortos**que** habent.
 5. Meos liberos calorem aestate tolerare docebo.
 6. Asinus animalia terret quod leonis pellem habet
 7. Quis asinum stultum (*stultissimum*) timet?
 8. Vix milites *acres* (*acerrimos*) rex coercet.
 9. *In eo loco* (*ibi*) castra habebunt.
 10. Sociis auxilium praebebamus.

EXERCISE 52.

1. praebu-it	tenu-it	habu-it	flev-it	complev-it
docu-it	delev-it	debu-it	terru-it	mōv-it

docueram	flevit	movimus
docuerimus	fleveramus	movisti
docuerunt	flevistis	terrui
tenuero	deleverant	delevisti
tenuimus	deleveritis	delebit
tenueratis	moveram	deleverit

A. 1. The Gauls had *held (kept)* themselves in the camp. 2. The soldiers have destroyed many cities. 3. The cold was destroying the little flowers. 4. We held the island by a strong guard. 5. The arrival of the consul filled the army with hope. 6. In the tenth year the Greeks destroyed Troy. 7. If you, O Romans, keep your treaties, we shall keep our treaties. 8. The soldiers filled the ditch with water. 9. Scipio moved his camp across the river. 10. If the wind destroys the fruit the farmers will weep.

- B. 1. Fossam lapidibus arboribusque compleverant.
 2. Gallorum oppida vicosque delevimus.
 3. Si Romani Gallos **superaverint** vicum delebunt.
 4. Cras castra in campum movebunt.
 5. Romani milites docuerant calorem et frigus tolerare.
 6. Consul nostros praedae spe compleverat.
 7. Flebit si eum *coercebimus (coercuerimus)*.
 8. Flebamus quod Graeci nostram urbem deleverant.
 9. Cur non nobis frumentum praebuisti (-*istis*)?
 10. Si consul castra moverit socii frumentum praebeant.

EXERCISE 53.

Viva voce :—

ut deleat	ne habeamus
ut fleat	ne deeamus
ut teneamus	ne fleritis
ut moveatis	ne terreat
ut doceret	ne praeberemus
ut haberet	ne moveamus

A. 1. He was calling together the army that he might hold the island by a strong garrison. 2. The soldiers are hastening that they may destroy the city. 3. We are moving our camp that we may terrify the enemy. 4. Caesar was terrifying the farmers that they might not offer corn to the enemy. 5. They had offered corn to Caesar that they might avoid the evils of

KEY TO LATIN COURSE, PART I.

war. 6. Let us prepare arms that the slaves may fear us. 7. The Greeks called together their allies that they might destroy Troy. 8. The Gauls will offer help that Caesar may not destroy the town. 9. We shall terrify the slaves lest they prepare arms (that they may not, etc.). 10. Call together the soldiers that they may fill the ditch with water.

- B. 1. *Agricolas terremus ut frumentum praebeant.*
 2. *Dux strenue culpabit ut milites coerceat.*
 3. *Scipio insulam praesidio firmo tenebat ut incolas terreret.*
 4. *Castra movebimus ne agricolae equites timeant.*
 5. *Arma parate, cives, ut milites coerceatis.*
 6. *Pecuniam praebet ne hostes frumentum deleant.*
 7. *Caesar Gallos terruit ne hostibus auxilium praebeant.*
 8. *Urbem deleveramus ut foedus socii tenerent.*
 9. *Castra ibi (in eo loco) habebimus ut cibum paremus.*
 10. *Consul laudat ut nostros spe compleat.*

EXERCISE 54.

Viva voce:—

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. doce ¹ | pāreamus | ne docueris ² | pāreat |
| dele ¹ | placeamus | ne placueris ² | habeat |
| fle ¹ | deleamus | ne displicueris ² | ne debeat |
| terre ¹ | praebeamus | ne timueris ² | ne deleveris |
| 2. mihi placet | | nobis pārui | |
| meo patri placeo | | ne arbori nocueris | |
| legibus pāremus | | nostro regi pārebimus | |
| ducibus pārent | | magistro ³ displicet | |
| mihi paruerant | | sapientibus pāre | |
| ne Caesari displicueris | | regi pāreamus | |
| ne floribus nocueris | | ne nobis displicueris | |
| ne mihi nocueris | | flori nocuit | |

PRES. INDIC.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 3. pārō | pāreo |
| pāras | pāres |
| pārat | pāret |
| pāramus | pāremus |
| pāratīs | pāretīs |
| pārant | pārent |

PRES. SUBJ.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| pārem | pāream |
| pāres | pāreas |
| pāret | pāreat |
| pāremus | pāreamus |
| pāretīs | pāreatīs |
| pārent | pāreant |

¹ Or plural *docete*, etc.

² Or plural *docueritis*, etc.

³ Or *praeceptor*: or *domino*.

flo	fleo	flem	fleam
flas	fles	fles	fleas
flat	flet	flet	fleat
flamus	flemus	flemus	fleamus
flatis	fletis	fletis	fleatis
flant	fient	fient	fleant
plāco	plāceo	plācem	plāceam
placas	places	places	placeas
placat	placet	placet	placeat
placamus	placemus	placemus	placeamus
placatis	placetis	placetis	placeatis
placant	placent	placent	placeant

A. 1. Let us obey good laws. 2. O soldiers, fill the ditch with stones. 3. Do not frighten the inhabitants of the island. 4. Praise the king; obey the general. 5. Let us move the camp into the plain. 6. Let us not displease (our) friends. 7. Weep, O women; the soldiers are destroying the gardens. 8. Do not offer corn to the enemy. 9. Obey the leader lest he restrain you with fierce words (or *That he may not, etc.*). 10. Do not terrify the animals, O ass, with the lion's skin. 11. *Let the consuls have (the consuls must have) the highest right (power) in (lit. of) matters of war; let them obey no one; let the safety of the State be the highest law to them.*

- B. 1. Fossam aquā compleamus.
 2. Ne nostris pārentibus displiceamus.
 3. Militum iram verbis sapientibus coerce.
 4. Ne castra trans *flumen* (*fluvium*) moveris.
 5. Oppidum praesidio firmo tene.
 6. Milites imperatori pārento.
 7. Agricolas *terre* (*terrete*) ne frumentum hostibus praebeant.
 8. Frigus meis arboribus nocuit.
 9. Doceamus pueros frigus tolerare.
 10. O socii, ne oppidum deleveritis.

EXERCISE 55.

Viva voce :—

ducebat	tegām	mittebam
ducemus	tegebas	mittet
ducunt	tegit	mittebant

ducam	tegebat	mittunt
ducit	tegemus	mittent
ducebant	tegent	mittitis

A. 1. Scipio will send a great army to (*into*) Africa. 2. The consuls were leading many legions into Gaul. 3. The boy was writing to his mother. 4. The father covers the boy's body with a cloak. 5. The boys will read many books. 6. We shall send help to the allies. 7. What do you say, friends? 8. We often used to write to (our) friends. 9. They were sending new (*fresh*) legions into the camp. 10. The chief will rule the State well.

- B. 1. O rex, (*ego*) in Italiam equitatum (*equites*) ducam.
 2. Epistolam longam ad regem scribebamus.
 3. Terra animalium ossa teget.
 4. Caesar multos obsides ad consulem mittit.
 5. Puer matris epistolam leget.
 6. Socii Romanis auxilium mittunt.
 7. Cur non epistolam legebas (*-atis*)?
 8. Quid legitis, amici?
 9. Si ad me puerum miseris, ei pauca verba dicam.
 10. Cur pallium ad senem non mittis?

EXERCISE 56.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|------|---------|------|---------|----------|
| 1. dix- | tex- | scrips- | ēm- | claus- | descend- |
| dux- | lēg- | mīs- | vīc- | dēfend- | contend- |

2. *Viva voce* :—

duxit	scripsimus	ēmērunt
duxeramus	scripseratis	clausērunt
duxerint	ēmero	defendērunt
lēgeram	vīceras	lēgeramus
lēgisti	vīcērunt	miseramus
lēgērunt	vīcerint	dixeramus

A. 1. The Gauls had bought a great supply (*quantity*) of corn. 2. Our men hastened into Italy. 3. To-morrow he will have conquered many Gauls. 4. If you send help to the allies they will conquer the enemy. 5. We shall defend our city; already we have closed the gates. 6. Hannibal conquered the forces of the Romans. 7. Caesar was hastening into Italy by *forced*

KEY TO LATIN COURSE, PART I.

marches (great journeys). 8. Why had you descended into the plain (*level ground*), O soldiers? 9. Our leader had conquered the enemy because the allies had sent help. 10. Hannibal led his forces over the Alps.

- B. 1. Romani magnum numerum carrorum emērunt.
 2. Si *viceritis (viceris)* omnes vos (*te*) laudabunt.
 3. Socii multos obsides in castra miserant.
 4. Puer parvus epistolam ad matrem scripserat.
 5. Hannibalis copiae in Italiam contendebant.
 6. Ossa terrā texerant.
 7. Agricolaē belli mala timent quod exercitus in *planitiem (campum)* descendit.
 8. Galli se in castris tenebant quod Caesaris copiae in Galliam contenderant.
 9. Incolae magnam copiam vini ad milites miserunt.
 10. Cur, O cives *stultissimi (stulti)*, urbis portas clausistis?

EXERCISE 57.

Viva voce :—

emamus	claudē	ut vinceret
legamus	contendē	ut defendamus
claudamus	emē	ut emant
claudat	ne dixeris	ut legerent
vincat	ne scripseris	ut scribas
defendat	ne miseris	ut vincatis

A. 1. Let us lead our forces into hither Gaul. 2. Tell me the names of your companions. 3. Caesar led his forces into Italy; he *pitched (placed)* his camp there. 4. Let us place guards that we may defend the city. 5. The leader had sent soldiers into the city *that they might buy (to buy)* corn. 6. Draw up the line of battle, soldiers, lest the enemy conquer us. 7. Do not write a long letter to your mother. 8. Caesar was waging war with the Gauls. 9. The consul is calling-together his forces that he may send help to the allies. 10. Place guards at the gates of the city.

- B. 1. Magnam copiam frumenti emamus.
 2. Milites fossam aquā complebant ut urbem defenderent.
 3. Exercitum in Galliam mittit ut bellum gerat.

4. Pueri, legite bonos libros.
5. Contendemus in Africam ut frumentum emamus.
6. Magne consul, duc exercitum in Italiam.
7. Multos annos Romani in Galliā bellum gerebant.
8. Tege puerum veste novā.
9. Mitte pedites ut urbem defendant.
10. Caesar bellum saepe gerebat; multas gentes vicit.

EXERCISE 58.

Viva voce:—

punit	munivit	finiet
punient	muniemus	finivit
puniveramus	munient	finiebatis
puniebas	muniverant	finiveram
punivero	muniverint	finiunt
puniunt	muniebas	finivimus

A. 1. The enemy have fortified the camp with a rampart and a ditch. 2. The boys were hearing the old man's words. 3. Laws will punish the crimes of wicked men. 4. The fathers had trained their sons with great care. 5. We were fortifying the city with a high wall. 6. Death will end all labours. 7. If the footsoldiers guard the hostages badly the leader will blame. 8. In the tenth year the consul ended the war. 9. Already we had fortified the camp; already we had placed guards. 10. They are guarding the corn because they fear an attack of the enemy.

B. 1. Pueri in silvam contendebant quod avis **dulcem vocem** audiverant.

2. Galli oppidum vallo muniverant.
3. Cur non obsides custodis (-itis)?
4. Liberos nostros magnā curā erudiemus.
5. *Magister (praeceptor)* discipulos puniebat quod male scribebant.
6. Si puerum puniveris (-eritis) melius scribet.
7. Quis Claudii orationem audiet?
8. Labores finiebant.
9. Servos puniebant quod obsides male custodiverant.
10. Si castra muniveris (-eritis) hostes aciem non instruent.

EXERCISE 59.

vēnit	vēniam	vinxērunt
vēniebant	vēniret	vincimus
vēniam	vēniamus	vincient
vēnit	vēnite	vinciamus
vēneramus	ne vēneris (-eritis)	ne vinciamus
vēnerint	vēnisset	vinxeramus

A. 1. Come to me immediately. 2. On the tenth day our forces had *arrived at (reached)* the territories of the Gauls. 3. After the battle the leader buried the *dead (slain)*. 4. The soldiers were assembling *that they might (in order to)* end the war. 5. Come into the temple, companions. 6. Do not bury the bodies in the city. 7. He will prepare chains that he may bind the captives. 8. Let us work that we may nourish our bodies. 9. Fathers must nourish their children well. 10. The ambassadors came to Caesar before night.

B. 1. Nocte ne ad nos vēneris (-eritis).
 2. Cras in Italiam pervēniemus.
 3. Post pugnam nostri captivos catenis vinxerunt
 4. In conspectu omnium obsides vinxerant.
 5. Socii occisos in silva sepeliebant.
 6. Si ad Caesarem veniet statim veniat.
 7. Laborabam ut corpus nutrirem.
 8. Obsides bene custodimus ne dux nos puniat.
 9. Ante pugnam dux multa nostris dixit.
 10. Erudi mentem; nutri corpus (First edition, *nutrite corpora*).

EXERCISE 60.

Viva voce :—

regnare	vastare	docēre ¹	regēre	vincēre	audire
regnavisse	vastavisse	docuisse	rexisse	vicisse	audivisse
intrare	praebere	mōvēre	mittēre	custodire	sepelire
intravisse	praebuisse	mōvisse	misisse	custodivisse	sepelivisse

A. 1. To fight for one's fatherland is beautiful. 2. The king decided to lead the army into Italy. 3. After the fight the

¹ It is advisable for beginners to mark the quantity of the infinitive in the 2nd and 3rd conjugation.

leader was preparing to bury the bodies. 4. It is disgraceful for soldiers to have guarded captives badly. 5. It was very difficult to overcome the Gauls. 6. The Gauls had decided to buy many carts. 7. The allies decide to send help to the Romans. 8. It is difficult to set a good example. 9. It is most pleasant to walk in the woods. 10. It is pleasant (sweet) to hear girls' voices.

- B. 1. Non facile est bene regere.
 2. Ambulare aestate pueros delectat.
 3. Utile est terram arare.
 4. Bene scribere *difficillimum* (*difficile*) est.
 5. Dux statuit obsides mittere.
 6. Miles captivos liberare parat.
 7. Turpe est parentibus non paruisse.
 8. Milites strenue pugnare amant.
 9. Aurum habere est *iucundissimum* (*gratissimum*).
 10. Semper utile est verba sapientia dixisse.

EXERCISE 61.

Viva voce :—

me rogat ut contendam	puerum oro ne fleat
me rogavit ut contenderem	puerum oravi ne fleret
eos rogat ut contendant	nos orant ne fleamus
eos rogavit ut contenderent	nos oraverunt ne fleremus
nos rogat ut contendamus	vos orant ne fleatis
nos rogavit ut contenderemus	vos oraverunt ne fleretis

A. 1. The king advises the soldier to guard the captives well. 2. The soldier was begging the doctor to heal his wound. 3. He will advise us not to enter the city by night. 4. The leader ordered the allies to send help. 5. He begs me to give money to the old man. 6. Take care, soldiers, to fortify the camp. 7. The boys were taking care to avoid vices. 8. He persuades us not to draw up the line of battle. 9. Who advises me not to defend the city? 10. Beg the boy not to displease his mother.

- B. 1. Socii imperat ut insulam teneant.
 2. Liberi medicum orant ut matrem sanet.
 3. Mater mea me rogabat ne male scriberem.
 4. Cives imperatorem orant ne oppidum debeat.

5. Nos monent ut strenue pugnemus.
6. *Te (vos) oro ne me culpes (culpetis).*
7. Milites monē(-ētē) ut duci pareant.
8. **Militibus** imperat ut mortuos sepeliant.
9. *Te (vos) monemus ut libros bonos legas (legatis).*
10. Patrem oremus ut puerum maximā curā erudiat.

EXERCISE 62.

1.	<div> <div>ambulans</div> <div>ambulantis</div> <div>ambulantes</div> <div>ambulantium</div> </div>	<div> <div>praebens</div> <div>praebentis</div> <div>praebentes</div> <div>praebentium</div> </div>	<div> <div>dicens</div> <div>dicentis</div> <div>dicentes</div> <div>dicentium</div> </div>	<div> <div>custodiens</div> <div>custodientis</div> <div>custodientes</div> <div>custodientium</div> </div>
	<div> <div>vastans</div> <div>vastantis</div> <div>vastantes</div> <div>vastantium</div> </div>	<div> <div>delens</div> <div>delentis</div> <div>delentes</div> <div>delentium</div> </div>	<div> <div>tegens</div> <div>tegentis</div> <div>tegentes</div> <div>tegentium</div> </div>	<div> <div>muniens</div> <div>munientis</div> <div>munientes</div> <div>munientium</div> </div>
	<div> <div>vulnerans</div> <div>vulnerantis</div> <div>vulnerantes</div> <div>vulnerantium</div> </div>	<div> <div>flens</div> <div>flentis</div> <div>flentes</div> <div>flentium</div> </div>	<div> <div>mittens</div> <div>mittentis</div> <div>mittentes</div> <div>mittentium</div> </div>	<div> <div>sepeliens</div> <div>sepelientis</div> <div>sepelientes</div> <div>sepelientium</div> </div>
	<div> <div>intrans</div> <div>intransis</div> <div>intranses</div> <div>intransium</div> </div>	<div> <div>docens</div> <div>docentis</div> <div>docentes</div> <div>docentium</div> </div>	<div> <div>legens</div> <div>legentis</div> <div>legentes</div> <div>legentium</div> </div>	<div> <div>vinciens</div> <div>vincientis</div> <div>vincientes</div> <div>vincientium</div> </div>
2.	<div> <div>monstratum</div> <div>monstraturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>praebitum</div> <div>praebiturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>ductum</div> <div>ducturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>finitum</div> <div>finiturus</div> </div>
	<div> <div>culpatum</div> <div>culpaturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>delētum</div> <div>deleturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>scriptum</div> <div>scripturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>ventum</div> <div>venturus</div> </div>
	<div> <div>aratum</div> <div>araturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>mōtum</div> <div>moturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>missum</div> <div>missurus</div> </div>	<div> <div>sepultum</div> <div>sepulturus</div> </div>
	<div> <div>datum</div> <div>daturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>doctum</div> <div>docturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>gestum</div> <div>gesturus</div> </div>	<div> <div>nutritum</div> <div>nutriturus</div> </div>

3.

1. *Hearing* agrees with *boy* ; nom. sing. masc. = **audiens**.
2. *Hearing* „ „ *boys* ; nom. plur. masc. = **audientes**.

3. *Hearing* agrees with *boys* ; dat. plur. masc. = **audientibus**.
4. *Showing* *woman* ; acc. sing. fem. = **monstrantem**.
5. *Showing* , *women* ; acc. plur. fem. = **monstrantes**.
6. *About-to-enter* , *soldiers* ; nom. plur. masc. = **intraturi**.
7. *About-to-walk* , *girl* ; nom. sing. fem. = **ambulatura**.
8. *About-to-walk* , *girl* ; acc. sing. fem. = **ambulaturam**.
9. *About-to-walk* , *girls* ; acc. plur. fem. = **ambulaturas**.
10. *About-to-ravage* , *soldiers* ; abl. plur. masc. = **vastaturis**.

EXERCISE 63.

A. 1. None (no one) of the **fighting-men** blames the leader.
 2. Scipio, (who was) **about-to-destroy** Carthage, was hastening into Africa. 3. The king gave great praise to the soldier (who was) **announcing** the victory. 4. The girls are **about-to-prepare** roses. 5. The Romans conquered the Gauls (who were) **fighting** vigorously. 6. He sees the enemy (who are) **ravaging** his native-land. 7. The shouts of the soldiers, (who are) **binding** the captives, *come to (reach)* our ears. 8. The farmers give corn to the king (who is) **about-to-offer** help to the Romans. 9. Great is the grief of the soldiers (who are) **burying** their companions. 10. The king offers help to the allies (who are) **about-to-wage** war.

- B. 1. Graeci **equum** ligneum in litore **stantem** reliquerunt.
 2. **Ducem** fortiter **pugnantem** milites semper laudant.
 3. **Socii**, auxilium **missuri**, frumentum parant.
 4. **Dux**, aciem **instruens**, fortium facta narrat.
 5. **Galli** nostros fines (nostras terras) **vastaturi** sunt.
 6. **Consuli**, bellum **gesturo**, Romani magnas copias dant.
 7. Nomina **militum** Gallos **vincentium** audivimus.
 8. **Puellae**, matri suae **parenti**, praemium damus.
 9. **Dux** captivos **vinoturus** erat.
 10. Curate liberos urbem **defendentium**.

EXERCISE 64.

A. 1. *The song of the old men* : We were young men formerly, brave and bold. 2. *The song of the young men* : To-day we are young and brave, we shall fight for our fatherland. 3. *The song of the boys* : We are tender¹ ; soon we shall be brave and we

¹ *Tener* also means of tender age, young.

shall fight like our fathers. 4. He had been the leader of the cavalry. 5. At that time we were in Italy. 6. Your plans will be useful to the state. 7. If you are brave, you will be victorious. 8. You have always been (*happy*) *fortunate*, O friends. 9. The inhabitants of the island had been sailors. 10. Ours will be the victory if we are brave.

- B. 1. Pater erat nauta.
2. Eo anno consules erant Claudius et eius frater
3. Nos felices erimus si vos felices *eritis* (*fueritis*).
4. Puer semper audax fuit.
5. In Italiā multos annos fueramur.
6. Si pueri felices *erunt* (*fuerint*) matres erunt laetae
7. Mox in Italiā erimus.
8. Vos, pueri, fueratis validi et audaces.
9. Nunquam milites mei timidi fuerant.
10. Auri custodes fuimus (eramur).

EXERCISE 65.

A. 1. You and your brother are in the garden; my sister and I are in the temple. 2. O boys, always be faithful. 3. Be brave that thou mayest be victorious. 4. The man and his son had been most useful to the State. 5. Do not be angry, O leader. 6. The plans of the consul were wise so that they might be useful to the State. 7. I am contented that I may be joyful. 8. Fight vigorously that the war may not be long. 9. Let the laws be just. 10. Be ye the witnesses of (*to*) my constancy.

- B. 1. Tela acuta *sint* (*sunto*).
2. Ego et pater meus eramus semper fideles amicis nostris.
3. Es (*este*) diligens (*diligentes*) ut parentes *tui* (*vestri*) laeti sint.
4. Ego et tu infelices erimus si amici nostri in periculo *erunt* (*fuerint*).
5. Paucis rebus contentus (*-i*) es (*este*) ut felix (*felices*) sis (*sitis*).
6. Pueri, ne fueritis stulti (*stultissimi*).
7. Senex semper fidelis fuerat ut memoria (*eius*) civibus iucunda esset.
8. Cives fideles *sunto*.
9. Ne infelices fueritis, amici; *este* laeti.
10. Ego et amicus meus in Italiā fueramur.

EXERCISE 66.

Viva voce :—

laudamur	monstrantur
laudabuntur	portabimini
culpabatur	arantur
culpamini	arabuntur
datur	superabamur
dabitur	superaris
ornaberis	delectabimini
ornaris	delectamini

A. 1. Plans are being prepared; soldiers are being called together. 2. You, O daughters, will be adorned by your mothers. 3. While the king's fields (*lands*) were being ploughed, the farmer's land was being ravaged (*laid waste*). 4. If there is war the citizens will be called to arms. 5. You, O son, are being blamed daily by your masters. 6. Much corn will be given to the citizens. 7. Men are freed from many dangers by wisdom. 8. Hostages will be given to Caesar by the Gauls. 9. We were being delighted by flowers, you were being delighted by horses. 10. We shall be overcome because the way is being shown to the enemy.

B. 1. Mox victoria Romanis nuntiabitur.

2. Flores in templum portabantur.

3. Cur, cives, non convocamini?

4. Dum tu (*vos*) laudabaris (*laudabamini*) ego laudabar.

5. Galli superabuntur; eorum agri (*terrae*, or *fines*) vastabuntur.

6. Magnae copiae consuli dantur.

7. Hieme agri agricolarum bonorum arantur.

8. Tu, Claudii, culpabaris quod consilia nostra hostibus nuntiabantur.

9. Gladii servis dantur.

10. Vos, O Galli, a Romanis superabimini, oppida vestra victoribus dabuntur.

EXERCISE 67.

Viva voce :—

femina laudata est	delectatus ero
feminae laudatae sunt	liberati erimus
puer laudatus erat	(id) vitatum erat
pueri laudati erant	(ea) vitata erant
verbum laudatum est	vocati sumus
verba laudata sunt	culpatus est
terrae ¹ vastatae erunt	superati sumus
puella ornata erat	nuntiatum est

A. 1. The statues had been adorned by the girls. 2. If we are overcome, our allies will be overcome. 3. Many evils had been avoided by the king's wisdom. 4. Our lands (*fields*) have been ravaged; our allies have been overcome. 5. The way had been pointed out to the enemy by a slave. 6. Towns have been built; fields have been ploughed. 7. The army was being overcome because its leader had been wounded. 8. Soon the gold will have been carried into the city. 9. Great forces have been given to the consul. 10. You, O son, have been praised by the master.

B. 1. Frumentum a consule sociis datum erat.

2. Hieme terra arabatur, aestate frumentum in urbem portabatur.

3. Si milites convocati erunt non superabimur.

4. Eo proelio consules vulnerati erant.

5. Templum multis floribus ornabatur (*ornatum est*).

6. Res consulibus nuntiata est.

7. Convocati sumus, amici, quod civitas in magno periculo est.

8. Cur culpabamini, pueri stultissimi (*stulti*)?

9. In domum a nautis portati sunt.

10. Pericula consiliis sapientibus vitata erant.

EXERCISE 68.

A. 1. *Wounded* agrees with *soldiers*; nom. plur. masc.
 2. *Wounded* agrees with *soldiers*; dat. plur. masc. 3. *Wounded* agrees with *soldiers*; gen. plur. masc. 4. *Prepared* agrees with

¹ Or *agri vastati erunt*.

corn ; nom. sing. neut. 5. *Who-are-adorned* = adorned. 6. *Who-have-been-called-together* = called together. 7. *When-it-had-been-stormed* = stormed. 8. *Who-had-been-set-free* = set free. 9. *Which-have-been-avoided* = avoided. 10. *Which-has-been-built* = built.

B. 1. **Milites**, hastis hostium **vulnerati**, in castra portati sunt.

2. **Militibus**, (*in*) eo proelio **vulneratis**, Caesar pecuniam dedit.

3. Nomina **militum**, (*in*) eo proelio **vulneratorum**, nobis nota sunt.

4. **Frumentum**, ab agricolâ **paratum**, militi datum est.

5. **Puellas**, floribus **ornatas**, omnes laudant.

6. **Militibus convocatis** præmia dant.

7. **Hostes urbem expugnatam** deleverunt.

8. **Servis liberatis** domini equos dederunt.

9. Memoria **periculorum vitatorum** iucunda est.

10. **Domum** a servis **aedificatam** laudat.

EXERCISE 69.

A. 1. The Gauls, (having been) overcome by the Romans, give hostages to Caesar. 2. Give corn that your lands (*fields*) may not be laid waste. 3. Praise others that you yourself may be praised. 4. The leader was taking care that corn should be given to the soldiers. 5. We were preparing arms that we might not be overcome. 6. The corn, prepared by the farmer, was shown (*pointed out*) to the leader. 7. You, O women, were fearing (*afraid*) lest you might be wounded. 8. I was hastening that I might not be blamed. 9. The spears of the soldiers who-had-been-wounded in that fight were given to the children. 10. The master (*lord*) has praised the workmen that the house may be built well.

B. 1. Flores pāremus ut templum ornetur.

2. **Duces**, a rege **convocati**, in urbem festinabant (*contendebant*).

3. **Servos liberatos** dux convocat.

4. **Aurum** paraverunt ut consuli daretur.

5. **Terra**, hieme arata, aestate frumentum praebebit.

6. **Hasta**, a milite **monstrata**, multos vulneraverat.

7. Ne stultissimus fueris ne culperis.
 8. Curavi ut pericula vitarentur.
 9. Pueri, a magistris laudati, multa discent.

EXERCISE 70.

Viva voce :—

timetur	docemur	docebuntur	
timebimur	docebuntur	delebuntur	
timebantur	docēris	terrebuntur	
timebor	docēmini	movebuntur	
timēris	doceāmini	moveatur	
timentur	docērer	coerceatur	
placitus	delētus	nocitus	doctus
displacitus	mōtus	flētus	tentus
paritus	complētus	praebitus	coercitus

3. pueri moniti sunt castra mota erant
 puellae monitae sunt castra mota erunt
 doctus eram urbs deleta est
 docti eramus oppidum deletum est
 fossa complēta est territi ¹ erimus
 fossae completae sunt territus sit

EXERCISE 71.

A. 1. Boys are often frightened at night. 2. Why were you not moved by my tears, O most cruel man? 3. The army is being exercised; soon it will fight. 4. If you are cruel, you will be feared by all (*everybody*). 5. The wooden horse was filled with armed men. 6. Cato warned the Romans that Carthage should be destroyed. 7. He advises that boys should (*may*) be exercised in arms. 8. The ships had been held (*kept*) in the harbour by the storm. 9. Let the ditches be filled with water. 10. Help was offered to the leader who-had-been-overcome by the Romans.

- B. 1. Pedites equitum impetu subito territi sunt (terrebantur).
 2. Cur metu (*timore*) mortis terreris (*terremini*)?
 3. In Britannia puerorum corpora cottidie exercentur.

¹ First edition, *feared*; timeo has no pf. participle.

4. Fossa lapidibus completa est.
5. Regina senis lacrimis mota erat.
6. Equus ligneus, militibus¹ completus, Troianis causa perniciiei fuit.
7. Sapientes monebunt ut corpora puerorum cottidie exercentur.
8. Servi, domini crudelitate territi, in silvam festinabant (*contendebant*).
9. Oppida deleta sunt; agri vastati sunt.
10. Gallis a sociis auxilium praebitum erat.

EXERCISE 72.

Viva voce :—

mihi paretur	nobis placetur
nobis paretur	matribus placitum erat
matri parebitur	nobis placebatur
arbori nocebitur	duci displicebitur
arboribus nocitum est	mihi non paritum erat
floribus nocitum est	eis nocitum erat

A. 1. The women were weeping because the city was filled with soldiers. 2. The Roman fleet was kept (*held*) in the harbour by the storm. 3. All the villages of the Gauls had been destroyed. 4. The fruit (*fruits*) had been injured by the storm. 5. Our men, moved by fear of death, were offering corn to the enemy. 6. The slaves, terrified by threats, are preparing arms. 7. If the master is obeyed, the boys will be praised. 8. Warn the soldiers that the ditch may be filled with stones. 9. Hannibal was feared by the Romans; Italy was ravaged by him. 10. Our ships were seen by the enemy.

- B. 1. A sociis foedera teneantur.
 2. Ne iracundis verbis territus (-i) sis (*sitis*).
 3. Equus ligneus in litore visus est.
 4. Troiani equo ligneo, militibus completo, non terrebuntur.
 5. Matri bonae a suis liberis parebitur.
 6. Quis urbem a Romanis deletam aedificabit?
 7. Arbori magnā tempestate nocitum erat.
 8. Moneo ut frumentum nostris sociis praebeatur.

¹Not a militibus; the soldiers are not agents in this case.

9. Gallos admonuit ne castra trans flumen (*fluvium*) moverentur.

10. Si mihi a te paritum erit, tibi benignus ero.

EXERCISE 73.

Viva voce :—

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. mittitur | tegatur | vincēris |
| scribitur | tegatur | vincēris |
| scribebantur | defendētur | vincēmini |
| ducimini | defendēmur | mittebamini |
| ducēmini | defendāmur | mitterentur |
| ducentur | clauderentur | tegatur |
-
- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 2. { lectum | emptum | gestum | clausum | scriptum |
| { lectus | emptus | gestus | clausus | scriptus |
| { ductum | instructum | victum | tectum | defensum |
| { ductus | instructus | victus | tectus | defensus |
| | positum | dictum | | |
| | positus | dictus | | |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 3. ducti sumus | defensi sitis |
| victi sumus | ducti essent |
| clausi sunt | instructum erat |
| ductus es | gestum erat |
| tecti eratis | defensus eras |
| defensus ero | clausi erunt |
| urbs defensa erat | bellum gestum erit |
| urbes defensae erant | bella gesta sunt |
| frumentum emptum est | portae clausae sunt |
| epistola scripta est | leges lectae erant |
| epistolae lectae sunt | virī missi erant |
| bellum gestum erat | epistola missa erat |

EXERCISE 74.

A. 1. The letter is being written by the boy; soon it will be sent to (his) mother. 2. For many years wars were being waged by the Romans. 3. A cloak has been given to the boy that (his) body may be covered. 4. Carts have been bought; corn has been carried into the city. 5. If the city is defended we shall not be conquered. 6. When the camp had been pitched, Caesar

called together the leaders. 7. When help had been sent the Gauls easily conquered the Romans. 8. Let the gates be shut lest we are overpowered. 9. Foolish words have been said. 10. In that battle the women had been defended by the boys.

B. 1. Praesidia (*custodes*) ponuntur ; portae clauduntur.

2. Obsides ad Caesarem mittentur.

3. Caesar, cum obsides missi essent, in Italiam contendere statuit.

4. Copiae Romanorum ab Hannibale victae sunt.

5. Vinum ad milites ab incolis missum erat.

6. Nostri, a Caesare ducti, non facile vincentur.

7. Cum imperator in campum pervenisset, urbis portae clausae sunt.

8. Arma paremus ut hostes vincantur.

9. Si praesidia ad portas posita erunt, urbs nostra defendetur.

10. Cives monuimus ut portae clauderentur.

EXERCISE 75.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. | muniuntur | | puniar |
| | munientur | | puniretur |
| | muniantur | | punirentur |
| | muniebantur | | vinciēris |
| | puniemur | | vinciāris |
| | puniebamini | | vinciretur |
| 2. | eruditus | finitus | custoditus |
| | punitus | nutritus | ventus |
| | | | perventus |
| | | | vinctus |
| | | | sepultus |
| | | | impeditus |
| 3. | puer eruditus est | | muniti essent |
| | puellae eruditae sunt | | servus vinctus est |
| | nutriti eramus | | servi custoditi erant |
| | nutriti eritis | | servi custoditi erunt |
| | corpora sepulta sunt | | punitus sit |
| | oppidum munitum est | | puniti sint |

EXERCISE 76.

- A. 1. Many have been slain ; let their bodies be buried. 2. The city is being fortified by a ditch and a rampart. 3. The allies had assembled that Rome might be fortified. 4. O old

KEY TO LATIN COURSE, PART I.

man, may thy words be heard. The girls had been trained with great care by their father. **5.** He advises the citizens that the city may be fortified with high walls. **6.** The enemy, hindered by (their) heavy arms, arrived in (*reached*) the camp with difficulty. **7.** When the bodies of the slain had been buried, the Gauls hastened into (*to*) their villages. **8.** If the captives are bound, who will set them free? **9.** In the tenth year Troy, (which was) fortified by great walls, was captured by the Greeks. **10.** Let crimes be always punished.

B. 1. Bellum finitum est; milites in (*suam*) patriam contendunt.

2. Milites punientur si captivos male custodiverint.

3. Curemus ut urbs muniatur.

4. Corpora bene nutrita sunt; mentes bene eruditae sunt.

5. Captivi, catēnis vincti, in castra ducebantur.

6. Post proelium corpora occisorum magno honore sepulta sunt.

7. Omnes labores morte finiuntur.

8. Cura ut legibus pāreatur (R. 60).

9. Corpora in silvā sepeliantur.

10. Dux, cum bellum finitum esset, in Italiam contendit.

VERB FORMS.

ACTIVE.

laudamus	20 laudabunt	laudarem
laudavit	laudanto	40 laudatum
laudaveram	laudando	laudabo
laudet	laudant	laudem
5 laudavisse	laudomus	laudas
laudans	25 laudaverimus	laudavit
laudavisti	laudaverint	45 laudent
laudabamus	ne laudaveris	laudavissent
laudabo	laudandi	lauda
10 laudet	laudat	ne laudaveris
laudaret	30 laudabunt	laudaverunt
laudare	laudet	50 laudabis
laudavimus	laudabit	laudato
laudetis	laudabat	laudatu
15 laudares	laudaturus	laudaret
laudaveramus	35 laudent	laudabis
laudaverint	ne laudent	55 laudavisset
laudandi	laudabam	laudatis
laudavi	laudaveramus	laudaveras

laudaverimus	75 lauda	90 laudandi
laudaverint	laudaveramus	laudaverint
60 laudant	laudes	laudaverunt
laudabat	laudaturus	laudabas
laudaveris	laudaverunt	laudet
laudaverim	laudabatis	95 laudaturus esse
laudavero	80 ne laudemus	laudavissent
65 laudav-	laudaveratis	laudavimus
laudemus	laudent	ne laudaveris
laudavissent	laudatis	laudent
laudabit	laudate	100 laudavisse
laudet	85 laudaverant	laudaverim
70 ne laudet	laudaverit	laudabitis
laudabat	laudaverant	laudavissent
laudaret	laudavimus	laudaturi sumus
laudabimus	laudavistis	105 laudans

PASSIVE.

laudatus	laudatum iri	laudabimur
laudati sunt	85 laudati eratis	laudatus est
laudatus erat	laudantur	laudatus esset
laudabimur	laudaretur	70 laudantur
5 laudantur	laudentur	laudare (sing.)
laudabitur	lauderis	laudabar
laudetur	40 laudabar	laudaberis
laudata est	laudabuntur	laudatum iri
laudati eritis	laudati erunt	75 laudatus est (§ 69)
10 laudari	laudati essemus	laudatur
lauder	laudemini	lauderis
laudabor	45 laudati eramus	laudari
laudatae erant	laudata erit	laudabuntur
ne laudatus sis	laudantur	80 laudatum iri
15 laudatus esse	laudati sunt	laudaris
laudamini	laudati simus	laudemur
laudentur	50 laudatae erant	laudabaris
laudabimur	laudati essemus	laudatus es
laudaris	laudatus sim	85 laudabatur
20 laudabor	laudatus ero	laudandus
laudatur	laudar	laudari
laudatus est	55 laudaremur	laudareris
laudatus est	lauderis	laudemur!
laudemini	laudabaris	90 laudata erant
25 laudati sitis	laudatae erant	laudatus eras
laudatus esse	laudata erant	laudabimur
laudamur	60 laudatus sit	laudatus
laudabamur	laudata sit	laudabantur
laudemur	laudatus es (§ 69)	95 laudantur
80 laudamini	laudaris	laudabaris
laudamini	laudabitur	laudati sunt
laudatus esset	65 laudaberis	laudatus esses
laudati sint	lauderis	laudatus esse

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

laudat	laudandus	laudabatis
laudatur	laudavistis	laudamini
laudabunt	laudamini	75 ne laudati sitis
laudabuntur	40 laudatus es (§ 69)	laudabatis
5 laudare	laudemur	laudabamini
laudari	laudet	laudarent
laudavērunt	laudemus	laudarentur
laudati sunt	laudemur	80 laudandus
laudati erant	45 laudatae eramus	laudamus
10 laudaberis	laudaverat	laudati sumus (§ 69)
laudet	laudati erunt	laudabamini
laudetur	laudati sint	laudandus
laudat	laudare	85 laudatus
laudatus esse	50 laudari	laudare
15 ne laudaveris	laudabunt	laudari
ne laudatus sis	laudati erunt	laudavisse
laudaret	laudatus essem	laudatus esse
laudaretur	laudemus	90 laudatus
laudentur	55 laudemur	ne laudaveritis
20 laudant	laudans	ne laudati sitis
laudantur	laudatus	laudaverint
laudandi	laudamus	laudatae erunt
laudatus	laudati sumus (§ 69)	95 laudarem
laudavērunt	60 laudamur	laudarer
25 laudati sunt (§ 69)	laudati sumus	laudabis
laudantur	laudavistis	laudaberis
laudati eratis	laudabatis	laudamini
laudatae erant	laudati estis	100 laudabimini
laudata erant	65 laudati eratis	laudemini
30 laudaverint	laudavisse	laudaremini
laudaverim	laudem	laudantor
laudaverint	lauder	laudabat
laudaverim	laudabit	105 laudabatur
laudaveritis	70 laudabitur	laudatus esse
35 laudemini	laudabit	laudari
laudandum (acc.)	laudabaris	

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KEY
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KEY
TO
LONGMANS' LATIN COURSE.—PART II.

EXERCISE 77.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Frater meus est in horto. | Equus hominibus utilis est. |
| Estne frater meus in horto? | Nonne equus hominibus utilis est? |
| Cur frater meus est in horto? | |
| Servus dominum timet. | Quando equus hominibus utilis est? |
| Servus ne dominum timet? | |
| Nonne servus dominum timet? | Quis optimum exemplum praebet? |
| | Praebet ne bonum exemplum? |
| | Cur non bonum exemplum praebet? |

A. 1. Art thou in the garden, friend? 2. When will the leader come? 3. Why do they not give corn to the poor? 4. Do you despise the laws of Lycurgus? 5. Whence (*from what*) has the army (its) name? Is it not from exercising? 6. Who was braver than Hannibal? Did he not overcome the Romans in many battles? 7. Is the ass swifter than the horse? 8. Where is my brother? 9. Did you hear the shouts of the soldiers? 10. What is more useful to the fatherland than a wise man?

- B. 1. *Num facile est* (or *estne facile*) aestate laborare?
 2. Quis non iram hominis crudelis timet?
 3. Amici, cur dux noster nostra consilia semper contemnit?
 4. Quando agricola agros arat?
 5. Ubi Galli habitabant?
 6. Quid vides, mi fili?
 7. Nonne omnes pueri poma amant?
 8. Nonne Caesar Gallos superavit?

9. Quis belli historiam narravit?
 10. Nonne cervus celerrimus est?

EXERCISE 78.

A heavy bull and a swift stag were seeking food in one field. Suddenly a lion came.

"Stag," says the bull, "dost thou see the lion? How shall we preserve (*save*) ourselves in so-great a danger? Shall we not withstand (*meet*) his attack together?"

The stag, however, replied: "This does not please me. Why shall I fight an unequal battle with a lion? Will the lion attack thee first? I shall preserve (*save*) myself by running."

EXERCISE 79.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | hic cervus
{ hunc cervum | haec arbor
hanc arborem | illud (<i>id</i>) consilium
illud (<i>id</i>) consilium |
| | hi cervi
{ hos cervos | hae arbōres
has arbores | illa (<i>ea</i>) consilia
illa (<i>ea</i>) consilia |
| | hoc proelium
{ hoc proelium | ille (<i>is</i>) taurus
illum (<i>eum</i>) taurum | illa (<i>ea</i>) arbor
illam (<i>eam</i>) arborem |
| | haec proelia
{ haec proelia | illi (<i>ei</i>) tauri
illos (<i>eos</i>) tauros | illae (<i>eae</i>) arbores
illas (<i>eas</i>) arbores |
| 2. | in illo (<i>eo</i>) agro | illis (<i>eis</i>) temporibus | haec dona |
| | huius regis | his consiliis | illa (<i>ea</i>) dona |
| | isti puero | horum consiliorum | hi pueri |
| | illius (<i>eius</i>) regionis | hanc causam | illae (<i>eae</i>) puellae |

EXERCISE 80.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | Rex ipse | puero ipsi | vos ipsi |
| | regina ipsa | pueri ipsius | vos ipsos |
| | nos ipsi | tibi ipsi | vobis ipsis |
| | nobis ipsis | te ipsum | mihi ipsi |
| (2) | eosdem duces | in eādem insulā | eidem (<i>viro</i>) |
| | eiusdem oppidi | eiusdem insulae | eidem feminae |
| | eadem | īdem periculum | eisdem feminis |
| | eorundem | eiusdem periculi | eiusdem belli |
- (3) 1. Pueri **ipsi** pauperibus frumentum dant.
 2. Viri **se** culpant; iudex **ipse** eos accusat.
 3. Viri eadem pueris et puellis non dant.
 4. His militibus rex pauca verba dicit.
 5. Eo (*illo*) die Caesar militibus frumentum dedit.

EXERCISE 81.

Viva voce :—

monebit	defendimus	ne vitaveris
monebat	defendēmus	vitaveratnē?
ducant	mansit	placebitnē?
ducēret	manserat	mansit

A. 1. Claudius was a most distinguished general; the king advised him (*this man*) to lead his army into Italy. 2. These things are useful to all (*everybody*). 3. The Romans fought vigorously with the Gauls; the former for glory (*renown*), the latter for safety (*self-preservation*). 4. In that part of Gaul there is a river, the Rhone by name. 5. Mindful of former valour, we are defending ourselves from the avarice (*greed*) of the Romans. 6. He had remained many days in the same camp. 7. His father was dead; he himself had avoided death by flight. 8. All these towns are known to you. 9. The beginning and the end (*ending*) of war are not in the power of the same man.¹ 10. At the same time the Romans were fighting both in Italy and in Gaul.

B. 1. Haec maria nautis nostris nota sunt.

2. In ea (*illa*) regione omnia animis hominum iucunda sunt.

3. Huius consilium **sociis** placuit (*placebat*).

4. Non omnes eadem amamus.

5. Huic imperatori omnes laudem dant.

6. Post hoc proelium legiones in urbem misit; ipse in planitie (campo) mansit.

7. Sapientes nunquam se laudant.

8. Eadem urbes aestate et hieme non iucundae sunt.

9. Socii, nonne eandem causam belli habemus?

10. Ne te ipsum laudaveris, mi fili.

EXERCISE 82.

In the following exercise the **relative clauses** are in thick type, enclosed in square brackets; the case, number and gender of the relative pronoun is indicated in round brackets.

B. 1. Ignes [**quos** (*acc. masc. plur.* stands for *ignes*) **milites parant**] ducem delectant.

¹ i.e., one man may begin a war but he cannot end it unless he defeats his enemy or they are willing.

2. Ignem [**qui** (*nom. masc. sing. stands for ignem*) **ducem delectat**] milites parant.

3. Ignes [**qui** (*nom. masc. plur. stands for ignes*) **ducem delectant**] milites parant.

4. Servus [**cui** (*dat. masc. sing. stands for servus*) **gladium dat**] fortiter pugnāt.

5. Servi [**quibus** (*dat. masc. plur. stands for servi*) **gladios dat**] fortiter pugnant.

6. Laudat servum [**a quo** (*abl. masc. sing. stands for servum*) **vita servata est**].

7. Laudat servos [**a quibus** (*abl. masc. plur. stands for servos*) **vita servata est**].

8. Ignem [**cuius** (*gen. masc. sing. stands for ignem*) **lux castra hostibus monstrat**] milites parant.

9. Ignes [**quorum** (*gen. masc. plur. stands for ignes*) **lux castra hostibus monstrat**] milites parant.

10. Puellae [**cuius** (*gen. fem. sing. stands for puellae*) **pater fortiter pugnāt**] civitas cibum dat.

11. Multas filias [**quarum** (*gen. fem. plur. stands for filias*) **nomina nobis nota sunt**] vir habet.

12. Puellae [**quas** (*acc. fem. plur. stands for puellae*) **laudas**] reginam voce delectant.

EXERCISE 83.

A. 1. This consul joined (*added*) to the Romans the states which he had conquered. 2. Caesar conquered the state which was waging war. 3. The consul to whom the army was given remained in Gaul. 4. Slaves have built the houses in which we dwell. 5. The flowers which delight you do not please me. 6. There were three sisters whose father was a shepherd. 7. The gold which the king had given them had been carried into the temple. 8. All men praise those who always obey the laws. 9. Rome has (*gets*) its name from Romulus, who was the son of a goddess. 10. All things which the enemy had captured were being carried into the camp.

B. 1. Miles **quem** dux laudat bene pugnabit.

2. Aedificavit urbem **quam Romam** appellavit.

3. Urbs **cuius** nomen est Roma in septem montibus sita est.

4. Venti **qui** in portu naves nostras tenebant hostium classem deleverunt.

5. Troia **quam** Graeci deleverunt erat urbs Asiae.
 6. Mulieres (*feminae*) **quibus** vestes dedisti (*-istis*) sunt pauperrimae.
 7. Castra **quae** Caesar munivit Galli timent.
 8. Ei **quos** laudatis, vos laudabunt (or **quos** laudatis, ei vos laudabunt).
 9. Casam in **quā** habitabat deleverunt.
 10. Flores **quorum** odor te (*vos*) delectat matri tuae (*vestrae*) placebunt.

EXERCISE 84.

- (1) quis arat? quid dicit? quod praemium?
 qui agricola arat? quae verba dicit? quid vos delectat?
 quis regnat? quam civitatem vicit? cui pecuniam dat?
 quae regina regnat? quod donum? cuius filius est?
- (2) 1. Id quod te terret is non timet (or *quod te terret, id non timet*).

2. Quod mihi placet, (id) fratrem meum delectat.
 3. Pārate (*para*) id quod optat.
 4. Quis non laudat (id) quod emit?
 5. Quod tibi dat, id mihi non placebit.
 6. Quod nuntiat, id consules terret.

A. 1. Who conquered the Gauls? 2. What judge punishes good men? 3. Whom do these flowers not delight? 4. Whose son was Romulus? 5. What war has laid waste your territories? 6. What camp has Caesar fortified? 7. What do all these things mean? 8. I shall relate the wars which Caesar waged. 9. The benefits which we owe to our parents are very great. 10. Soldiers do not like a leader who restrains them too much.

- B. 1. Cui praemia dabimus?
 2. Quid dicitis, amici?
 3. Quae facta narrabo?
 4. Qui proditor castra hostibus monstravit?
 5. Quod tibi placet, id tibi dabo.
 6. Agros quos milites vastaverant servus arabat.
 7. Cui in his periculis pārebimus?
 8. Praedam quam milites ceperunt duci dant.
 9. Quod servus narrat, id consulem terret.
 10. Consul adversus Gallos, qui in Italiam vēnerant, missus est.

EXERCISE 85.

Viva voce :—

vincebat	nonne narrabit?	creavit
vicerunt	narrabo	coercèrent
instruxit	lëgimus	coercëret
instruxerunt	lëgetis	habens

A. 1. The man has one daughter. 2. By the wisdom of one man Greece was set free. 3. A disgraceful death is pleasant to no one. 4. Of all the sisters Claudia alone praises her father. 5. Rome was greater than any city of Greece. 6. The army of neither leader was great (*large*). 7. To which of the consuls will the Romans give the army? 8. I shall not relate all the labours of Hercules; some you have read, others you will soon read. 9. To neither of the brothers is the cause of the war known. 10. At those times no state was more powerful. 11. This soldier is praised by no one. 12. Caesar conquered Gaul and other states. 13. On the other bank of the river the enemy have drawn up their forces. 14. The men throw themselves over each other. 15. The Romans appointed (*created*) two consuls, so that, if one were wicked, the other, having equal (*like*) power, might restrain him.

- B. 1. Unam legionem ad alteram ripam fluminis misit.
 2. **Alias** civitatum terret, **alias** monet.
 3. Gallia erat potentior quam ulla civitas Britanniae.
 4. **Alii** pueri libros, **alii** ludos amant.
 5. Utram filiarum eius culpas?
 6. Utri ducum maximam laudem das?
 7. Nonne est alia causa huius belli?
 8. Hercules clarior erat quam ullus antiquorum.
 9. Vir multa **scuta** habet; **alia** argentea sunt, **alia** aurea
 10. Galli iam nullam spem salutis habebant.
 11. Nullius servi sumus, nemini subiecti.

EXERCISE 86.

Viva voce :—

1. septem	trecenti	duodeviginti	quindecim
novem	septuaginta	sedecim	quadraginta
undecim	quattuordecim	quingenti	nonaginta
viginti	duodecim	undeviginti	tredecim

	tres	quadringenti
	sescenti	decem
	sexaginta	ducenti
	octo	quinquaginta
2.	quinque et viginti	duo et quinquaginta
	unus et triginta	quinque et quinquaginta
	septem et triginta	unus et sexaginta
	unus et quadraginta	tres et sexaginta
	duo et septuaginta	duodetriginta
	unus et septuaginta	duodequadraginta
	quatuor et septuaginta	duodequinquaginta
	septem et septuaginta	duodesexaginta
	undeseptuaginta	centum triginta sex
	undeoctoginta	ducenti undequinquaginta
	undenonaginta	sescenti quinquaginta unus
	undequinquaginta	quadringenti octoginta quinque
3.	mille equi	mille naves
	duo milia equorum ¹	quattuor milia navium
	mille feminae	duarum navium
	tria milia feminarum	in tribus navibus
	unam et viginti naves	
	duos et sexaginta tauros	
	tria capita	
	duos annos.	

EXERCISE 87.

Viva voce :—

occidit	conscripterat	vendiderunt
occidimus	praebuit	ductus est
occiderunt	praebuerunt	servati sunt
occidit	praebebimus	cēpit

A. 1. There were seven kings in Rome. 2. Cerbērus had three heads. 3. Caesar had enrolled two legions in Gaul. 4. Jugurtha together-with his two sons was led before the chariot of Marius. 5. The (very) wretched king offered ten thousand

¹ 1st ed. *domuum*.

talents and twenty hostages. 6. Out of 464 ships, 80 were preserved. 7. After that battle the Romans sold 45,000 captives (prisoners). 8. Hannibal led into Italy 80,000 footmen, 20,000 horsemen, (and) 37 elephants. 9. After this battle the Greeks gave to Miltiades a fleet of seventy vessels. 10. The conqueror captured 31 ships, sank 14, captured 7,000 of the enemy and killed 3,000.

B. 1. In hoc mari sunt tres insulae.

2. Nomina duorum filiorum tibi nota sunt.

3. Puerum cum duabus sororibus in Italiam misit.

4. Duodecim annos rex erat.

5. Tredecim naves ad regem (regi) insulae miserunt.

6. Duodeviginti dies in navibus mansimus.

7. In eo proelio octo milia peditum cepit.

8. Victor exercitum octingentorum virorum habebat.

9. Servi Graecum cum tribus amicis ceperant.

10. Viginti annos cum eisdem hostibus bellum gerebant.

EXERCISE 88.

Viva voce :—

decimus mensis

unus et vicesimus liber

decimi mensis

centesimus annus

duodecimam legionem

centesimi anni

duodecimae legioni

quinta decima domus

nonam navem

nono die

duodequadragesimus regni annus

sextae legionis

A. 1. The first king of the Romans was Romulus; the seventh was Tarquin. 2. On the tenth day of the month the army reached Sicily. 3. He had two daughters, the first of whom he gave in marriage to Claudius, the second to Balbus. 4. In the twenty-first book the writer relates the second Punic war. 5. After the twenty-second day he came to the island. 6. Caesar sent to Italy the sixth legion which had been enrolled in Gaul. 7. In the eleventh year of the war the two states longed for peace. 8. The boys lived in Italy up to the fifteenth year of their age. 9. A great part of the nineteenth legion was (were) killed. 10. In the thirty-eighth year of his rule this king was killed.

- B. 1. Priscus erat quintus rex Romae (*Romanorum*).
 2. Dux octavam partem praedae militibus dabit.
 3. Vicesimo regni (*imperii*) anno Gallos vicit.
 4. Caesar in Italiam duodecimam legionem mittet.
 5. Nono libro scriptor labores Herculis narrat.
 6. In legione sextâ decimâ erant duces fortissimi.
 7. Trigesimo belli anno hostes hanc insulam ceperunt.
 8. Legionis undecimae dux milites quartae culpat.
 9. Trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto anno post excidium Troiae Romulus Romam aedificavit.
 10. Anno quinto belli Punici in mari pugnabant.

EXERCISE 89.

The Seven Kings of Rome.

1. Romulus was the first king of Rome. He founded the state which he called Rome from his own name. He chose a hundred of the older men by whose advice he did everything, and whom he named senators on account of (their) age (*old age*). He died in the thirty-seventh year of his reign.

2. Then (*afterwards*) Numa Pompilius was made (created) king, who, indeed, waged no war, but he was not less serviceable to the state than Romulus. He died from disease in the forty-third year of his reign (*rule*).

3. Tullius Hostilius succeeded him (*this man*). He (*this man*) conquered the Albanians who live (*are*) twelve miles from the city of Rome (lit. *at the twelfth milestone*).

4. After him Ancus Martius, Numa's grandson, took up the rule. He founded a state near the mouth of the Tiber. In the twenty-fourth year of his reign (*rule*) he perished.

5. Next (*then*) Tarquinius Priscus began to reign (lit. *received the kingdom*). He doubled the number of the senators. He (*the same man*) also conquered the Sabines. In the thirty-eighth year of his reign he was killed by the sons of Ancus.

6. After him Servius Tullius took up the rule. He also subdued the Sabines; he added to the city three hills, the Quirinal, the Viminal and the Esquiline. He was killed in the forty-fifth year of his reign by the crime of his son-in-law Tarquinius.

7. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus was the seventh and last of the kings. He made peace with the Tuscans and built the

Temple to Jupiter on the Capitoline. When that most wicked man had ruled twenty years, he fled together-with his wife and children.

8. Thus seven kings reigned in Rome (lit. *it was reigned by seven kings*) in two hundred and forty-three years.

EXERCISE 90.

Viva voce:—

1.	faciunt	fugit	cupisne?
	faciet	fugiat	cupientne?
	faciamus	fugēret	cupiens
	fecit	fugerat	cupiveram
	ne fēcēris	fugiet	cupiverit
	faciebatis	fugisse	cupiverint

A. 1. You and I have always desired the same things.
 2. Do you not desire to hear the story of the labours of Hercules? 3. Tarquinius was fleeing with his wife and children.
 4. Let us make an attack on the enemy. 5. He was advising his men to make a camp in that place. 6. We are preparing wood (pl.) to make fires. 7. The soldiers, overcome by the enemy, are throwing their swords into the river. 8. Take what (*those things which*) you desire. 9. The barbarians, shaking their shields over their heads, had made an attack. 10. After that war the Romans had made an alliance with the barbarians.

B. 1. Servi arma ceperunt ut patriam defenderent.

2. Cum Gallis societatem faciamus.

3. Si fugeritis (or *fugietis*), cives, quis vestram urbem defendet?

4. Nocte multos ignes milites facient.

5. In equum hastam icērat.

6. Dum vos fugitis, nos arma capimus.

7. Castra cēpimus, hostes fugērunt.

8. Nonne ego tibi (*vobis*) dedi id quod cupivisti (*cupivistis*)?

9. Fugite, socii, hostes nostram urbem ceperunt.

10. Alii divitias cupiunt, alii gloriam.

EXERCISE 91.

1.	interficitur	acciperentur
	interficiuntur	diripiatur

	interficiēris accipiebatur	direptus deiectus	coniciuntur diripiuntur
2.	acceptus susceptus		coniectus interfectus
3.	Telum coniectum est tela coniecta sunt hasta coniecta erat hastae coniectae erant		liberi interfecti sunt feminae interfectae sunt urbs direpta est urbs direpta erit

A. 1. The soldiers plundered the captured city. 2. The captives had thrown themselves into the Temple of Jupiter. 3. We have received a long letter from our mother. 4. Caesar successfully waged the war which he had undertaken. 5. Four elephants were captured, all the others, forty in number, were killed. 6. The city was taken with enormous booty. 7. While they were journeying through the territories of the Gauls, Caesar decided to plunder the camp of the enemy. 8. The wretched (*very wretched*) slave will be thrown into chains (*prison*). 9. A camp had been made in two places. 10. The leader advised the Helvetians to make an alliance with the Gauls.

- B. 1. Puer multum pecuniae a patre suo accepit.
 2. Urbs diripitur ; cives interficiuntur.
 3. Rex bellum susceperit ut sociis (suis) placeat.
 4. Cottidie milites vulnera accipiebant.
 5. De ponte in flumen (*fluvium*) ne lapides deiēceris (-critis).
 6. Omnes interficiemur si dux noster captus erit.
 7. Servi, in silvam fugientes, a militibus facile interfecti sunt.
 8. Fugiamus ne a peditibus interficiamur.
 9. Dux, cum oppidum direptum esset, omnia capta militibus dedit.
 10. Ignes non facti erant ne hostes castra vidērent.

EXERCISE 92.

Viva voce :—

1. pugnandi	placendi	muniendi	vincendi	exercendi
pugnando	placendo	muniendo	vincendo	exercendo
culpandi	dicendi	veniendi	diripiendi	descendendi
culpando	dicendo	veniendo	diripiendo	descendendo

flendi	legendi	currendi	fugiendi	arandi
flendo	legendo	currendo	fugiendo	arando

A. 1. These boys are (being) exercised in (*by*) running. 2. In replying he said many things wisely. 3. O citizens, the enemy has given the signal for (lit. *of*) invading (*attacking*); let us make no delay of fighting (*let us fight without delay*). 4. To the soldiers, weary with fighting, rest has been given. 5. Neptune had taught the Greeks the art of sailing (*navigating*) (see § 275, p. 226). 6. By speaking wisely the king easily persuaded the boys to place their pleasure in learning. 7. To Claudius that battle was the cause of (his) hastening towards the Rhone. 8. The soil (*ground*) is not suitable for ploughing. 9. O boys, cultivate the art of speaking well. 10. Let us make an end of advising. 11. They hastened into the city in order to plunder (*for the sake of plundering*).

Parsing.—1. *Ploughing*, gen. of gerund. 2. *Ploughing*, acc. of gerund gov. by *for* (=ad). 3. *Fighting*, abl. of gerund gov. by *in*. 4. *Replying*, abl. of gerund gov. by *by*. 5. *Hearing*, gen. of gerund. 6. *Fighting*, acc. of gerund gov. by *for* (=ad). 7. *Fighting*, abl. of gerund gov. by *by*. 8. *Conquering* and *yielding*, acc. of gerund gov. by *for* (=ad). 9. *Running*, gen. of gerund.

- B. 1. Are **arandi** hominibus utilis est.
 2. Omnia agricola paravit **ad arandum**.
 3. Nonne miles voluptatem **in pugnando** pōnit?
 4. **Respondendo** sapienter iudici placebis.
 5. Quid utilius est quam sensus **audiendi**?
 6. Solum non est aptum **ad pugnandum**.
 7. Non ēminus **pugnando** hostes vincetis.
 8. Parati sumus **ad vincendum**, non **ad cedendum**.
 9. Eodem tempore (or *simul*) duo duces signum **currendi** dederunt.

EXERCISE 93.

Viva voce :—

1. arare	stare	vēnire	defendēre	accipēre
aravisse	stetisse	vēnisse	defendisse	accēpisse
regnare	flēre	facēre	parēre	aedificare
regnavisse	flevisse	fēcisse	paruisse	aedificavisse
ducēre	timēre	vincēre	manēre	diripēre
duxisse	timuisse	vīcisse	mansisse	diripuisse

- A. 1. Dicit **agricolam** terram **arare**.
2. Dixit **agricolam** terram **arare**.
3. Scimus **ducem** in urbem **vēnisse**.
4. Scivimus **ducem** in urbem **vēnisse**.
5. Putat **puellam** in urbe **mansisse**.
6. Putat **puellam** in urbe **manēre**.
7. Respondit **Caesārem** Gallos **vīcisse**.
8. Respondet **Caesarem** Gallos **vīcisse**.
9. Putant **Gallos** fortiter **pugnāvisse**.
10. Putaverunt **Gallos** fortiter **pugnāvisse**.
11. Scit **pueros** parentibus **parēre**.
12. Scit **pueros** semper parentibus **paruisse**.
13. Renuntiat **hostes** in campum **descendere**.
14. Audit **hostes** urbem **diripuisse**.
15. Putant **Gallos** urbem **diripere**.
16. Dicit **Gallos** urbem **cepisse** ; **feminas** **flēre**.

EXERCISE 94.

- A. 1. Scit **Romanos** fortes **fuisse**.
2. Dicit **Romanos** fortes **esse**.
3. Caesar dicit **Britannos** Gallorum socios **fuisse**.
4. Scimus **lupos** saevos (*feroces*) **esse**.
5. Putat **hoc** satis **esse**.
6. Putasne **ea** (*illa*) vera **esse** ?
7. Renuntiat **castra** in campo **esse**.
8. Puer scit **Neptunum** *deum* maris **fuisse**.
9. Scit **avaritiam** **esse** vitium.
10. Audit **captivum** **esse** *Gallum*.
- B. 1. Scimus **eum** audacem **esse**.
2. Dux dicit **se** oppidum **cepisse**.
3. Feminae putant **nos** se nimis **laudare**.
4. Scit **se** nobis **placere**.
5. Negant **se** captivum **vidisse**.
6. Negat **se** aegrum **esse**.
7. Renuntiant **incolas** insulae *nautas* **esse**.
8. Nonne putas **bellum** semper malum **esse** ?
9. Puella negat **se** aegram **esse**.
10. Scio **me** amicis **fidelem** **esse**.

EXERCISE 95.

Viva voce :—

araturus	<i>about to plough</i>	deleturus	<i>about to destroy</i>
araturus esse	<i>to be about to plough</i>	deleturus esse	<i>to be about to destroy</i>
pugnaturus	<i>about to fight</i>	docturus	<i>about to teach</i>
pugnaturus esse	<i>to be about to fight</i>	docturus esse	<i>to be about to teach</i>
gesturus	<i>about to wage</i>	venturus	<i>about to come</i>
gesturus esse	<i>to be about to wage</i>	venturus esse	<i>to be about to come</i>
positurus	<i>about to place</i>	direpturus	<i>about to plunder</i>
positurus esse	<i>to be about to place</i>	direpturus esse	<i>to be about to plunder</i>

1. Scimus **puerum venturum esse.**
2. Scimus **pueros venturos esse.**
3. Scimus **puellas venturas esse.**
4. Renuntiat **hostes** in campo castra **posituros esse.**
5. Scio **milites urbem direpturos esse.**
6. Mater dicit **filiam domi mansuram esse.**
7. Rex dicit **se** contra Romanos bellum **gesturum esse.**
8. Romani dixerunt **se** Carthaginem **deleturos esse.**
9. Putat **agricolam** agros suos **araturum esse.**
10. Dux scit **suos** fortiter **pugnatueros esse.**

EXERCISE 96.

A. 1. The spy reports that the Helvetians have already led their forces across the river. 2. Poets used to say that Jupiter was the father of gods and men. 3. We all know that Homer was blind. 4. Cicero said that the Egyptians preserved (*kept*) their dead at home. 5. He says that he spends his time in reading. 6. I perceive (*understand*) that there is no hope of help. 7. We know that in Egypt the priests were doctors and teachers. 8. He replied that the Roman people was always mindful both of benefit (*good*) and injury (*evil*). 9. It is certain that the Romans will send help to their allies. 10. Livy says that Hannibal led to Italy 80,000 footmen.

- B. 1. Putant **Caesarem** exercitum contra Gallos **ducturum esse**.
 2. Num putas **me** in nihil faciendo tempus **agere** ?
 3. Intellexit **exploratores** in castris **esse**.
 4. Certum est **cives** patriam **defensuros esse**.
 5. Caesar dixit **Britannos** Gallis auxilium **misisse**.
 6. Scitne **multos sacerdotes** in Aegypto **fuisse** ?
 7. Puer nunc (*iam*) scit **Livium** multos libros **scripsisse**.
 8. Caesar dixit **se** Gallos **victurum esse**.
 9. Scit **se** non semper iustum **esse**.
 10. Scio **ea** (*illa*) **esse** vera.

EXERCISE 97.

1. Scit **Romanos fore** (or *futuros esse*) socios nostros.
 2. Vidit (*providit*) **proelium** cumequitatu (*equitibus*) **futurum esse**.
 3. Putasne **haec fore** nobis utilia ?
 4. Putat **proelium** in hoc campo **futurum esse**.
 5. Scit **naves** cras in portu **futuras esse**.
 6. Nemo putavit **Demosthenem futurum esse** oratorem clarissimum (great = distinguished).
 7. Scit **pueros fore** contentos.
 8. Nuntiavit **praedam** urbis captae militum **futuram esse**.

EXERCISE 98.

Viva voce :—

ostendēmus	sum ducturus	eludens
ostendebat	erat ducturus	eludebat
ostendisse	contrā Gallos	avari sunt
ducent	contrā Romanos	avarissimi sunt
ducturus	putasne ?	suntne avari ?
ducturus esse	putabam	inquit

Answers to questions :—

1. *Hannibali*, dat. case.
 2. *Armatorum*, gen. plur., agrees with *militum*.
 3. *Romanis*, dat. plur., after *satis*.

Costly Weapons do not Make Good Soldiers.

Antiochus was showing **Hannibal** the enormous forces which he was about to lead against the Romans.

"Do you think," says he, "*that* all these (things) are enough for the Romans?"

Then the Carthaginian (= Hannibal), jeering at the cowardice of his (= Antiochus') soldiers (who were) so richly armed, *said*, "I think (that) all these things are clearly enough¹ for the Romans, even if they are most greedy".

EXERCISE 99.

Viva voce :—

vēnit	rogabat (quaerebat)	credo
vēnerat	rogaverant (quaesiverant)	credidi
vēniet	rogabimus (quaeremus)	credis
vēnient	rogarent (quaerērent)	credidisti

Answers to questions :—

1. *Illam*, fem., stands for *ancilla*.
Illum, masc., stands for *Ennius*.
2. *Venisset* and *quaereret*, subjunc., after *cum*.
3. *Ancillae*, dat. sing. gov. by *credidi*.
4. *Ipsi*, dat. sing., agrees with *mihi*, which is dat. gov. by *credis*.

"*Not at Home.*"

1. Publius Scipio Nasica had come to (the house of) the poet Ennius and was asking-for him at the door.

2. The maid said that Ennius was not at home; Scipio, however, felt that she (= *illam*) had said that by order of her master and that he was within.

3. A few days afterwards when Ennius had come to Nasica's and was asking-for him at the door, Nasica cried out that he was not at home.

4. Then said (= inquit, lit. says) Ennius, "What? Do I not know (*recognise*) thy voice?"

5. Hereupon Nasica (said), "Man, thou art shameless, when I asked for thee I believed thy maid (when) she said thou wert not at home. Dost thou not believe me (myself)?"

EXERCISE 100.

Viva voce :—

1. dāri	tenēri	dici	muniri
to be given	to be held	to be said	to be fortified

¹ In the Latin *enough* is repeated for emphasis.

servāri <i>to be preserved</i>	continēri <i>to be bound</i>	mitti <i>to be sent</i>	finiri <i>to be finished</i>
armāri <i>to be armed</i>	movēri <i>to be moved</i>	capi <i>to be taken</i>	custodiri <i>to be guarded</i>
superāri <i>to be overcome</i>	complēri <i>to be filled</i>	diripi <i>to be plundered</i>	sepeliri <i>to be buried</i>

2.

dātum	tentum	dictum	munitum
dātus	tentus	dictus	munitus
dātus esse	tentus esse	dictus esse	munitus esse
servatum	contentum	missum	finitum
servatus	contentus	missus	finitus
servatus esse	contentus esse	missus esse	finitus esse
armatum	mōtum	captum	custoditum
armatus	motus	captus	custoditus
armatus esse	motus esse	captus esse	custoditus esse
superatum	completum	direptum	sepultum
superatus	completus	direptus	sepultus
superatus esse	completus esse	direptus esse	sepultus esse

- A. 1. Dicit oppidum muniri.
 2. Dicit oppidum munitum esse.
 3. Dicit urbes munitas esse.
 4. Audivimus urbem diripi.
 5. Dux scit servos armatos esse.
 6. Scio obsides datos esse.
 7. Intellexit fossam lapidibus completam esse.
 8. Intellegit castra movēri.
 9. Scit auxilium missum esse.
 10. Scivit auxilium mitti.

EXERCISE 101.

A. 1. He says that the signal for fighting has already been given. 2. Solon, the Athenian, said that the state was kept (*held*) together by two things, viz., by reward and by punishment. 3. Cicero says that the bodies of the dead were preserved by the Egyptians at home. 4. Caesar ordered the whole mountain to be filled with armed men. 5. He heard that the camp of the enemy was being moved across the river. 6. It is certain that the forces of the Gauls have been overcome by our men.

7. He knows that many things have been said wisely by the old man. 8. He hears that his daughter was captured in that fight. 9. After that defeat the Athenians ordered the slaves to be armed (and) the exiles to be recalled. 10. It is announced to Caesar that one bank of the river is being fortified by the enemy.

B. 1. Dicit **ducem punitum esse** ut alii terreantur.

2. Livius dicit **imperatorem Romanum** pugnam differendo Hannibalem **vicisse**.

3. Scimus **navem** tempestate in portu **teneri**.

4. Nuntia (-ate) populo Romano **Carthaginem delētā** esse.

5. Exploratores renuntiaverunt **montem** a Gallis **teneri**.

6. Scimus **urbem nostram diripi**.

7. Romani sciverunt **milites strenue pugnasse**.

8. Nonne omnia ad pugnandum paravisti (-s)?

9. Dicit **alios fugisse, alios** fortiter pugnasse.

10. Dicit **nullam esse spem** vincendi.

EXERCISE 102.

How to Treat Spies.

Hannibal sent three spies to Scipio's camp, when they had been captured Scipio ordered them to be led through the camp and (ordered) all the army to be shown to them. Then (afterwards) he ordered a meal to be given to them and them to be dismissed in order that they might report everything to Hannibal.

NOTES.—1. **Quos captos**, lit. whom having been captured; acc. depending on the infinitive **circumduci**.

2. Good English cannot be made out of this extract literally translated. *E.g.*, in the last sentence it would be better to say, He ordered a meal to be given to them and then dismissed them, etc.

EXERCISE 103.

Viva voce :—

1. mirabor	vager	moratus sum
mirabēris	vagēris	moratus es
mirabitur	vagētur	moratus est
mirabimur	vagemur	morati sumus
mirabimini	vagemini	morati estis
mirabuntur	vagentur	morati sunt

2. imitabitur	populantur	moratus
imitabamur	populati erant	morabantur
imitati sunt	populans	moratus est
imitatus eram	ut populentur	ut morarentur
ut imitarentur	populabimur	morabor
imitatus esse	populandi	moratus eram

A. 1. The orator is worthy of praise ; many imitate him.
 2. Alexander's soldiers admired the size and beauty of Babylon.
 3. Having wandered for many years, they at length reached the Rhine. 4. He lingers in those parts for five days in order to ravage. 5. He does not think that he is safe in that place.
 6. Let the future orator imitate (§ 61, R. 37(d), p. 68) Demosthenes who by diligence and industry overcame the impediments of nature.¹ 7. Who does not desire to imitate this leader? 8. For many years they had wandered without any settled home (lit. *without a fatherland*). 9. Caesar will exhort his soldiers in a long speech to imitate that brave leader. 10. They wandered through the territories of the Gauls into Italy.

B. 1. Comites hortabantur ut ducem imitarentur.
 2. Quis non huius urbis pulchritudinem miratur?
 3. Putat **hostes** agros nostros **populari** (*vastare*).
 4. Totam noctem in silvis vagabantur.
 5. Post pugnam (*proelium*) Galli diutius in nostris finibus morati sunt.
 6. Romani, in Gallia diutius morati, in Italiam contendebant.
 7. In Italiam suos misit populandi causā.
 8. Iusserunt **Gallos** in nostris finibus non **morari** (or *imperaverunt Gallis ne in n. f. morarentur*).
 9. Militibus facile persuasit ne terram popularentur (*vastarent*).
 10. Hominum clarissimorum exempla imitemur.

EXERCISE 104.

Viva voce :—

pollicētur	fatēmur	miserentur
pollicebuntur	fatendo	ut misereantur
polliciti eramus	fassus est	miserēre, miseremini
pollicemini	fatēri	miseritī sunt

¹ Demosthenes had a natural impediment in his speech which he overcame by incessant practice.

A. 1. Themistocles promised much (*many things*) to the captain if he saved his life (lit. *should have preserved him*). 2. The Gauls promised Caesar a large number of ships. 3. The commander, fearing an ambush, did not lead his men (*soldiers*) over (*through*) the mountains. 4. He leaves two thousand soldiers to watch-over the harbour. 5. Watch-over the camp and defend (it) carefully. 6. The old men seemed (to be) worthy of remembrance (*memory*). 7. To the king, wandering in Egypt, bread was given; nothing seemed more pleasant to him than that bread (R. 18, p. 49). 8. Spartan boys never confessed that they were (*had been*) conquered. 9. O Romans, pity your allies. 10. The old man fears lest the boys should imitate the examples of bad men.

B. 1. Obsides in nostris castris manebant quod Gallorum cruciatūs verebantur (*veriti sunt*).

2. Duos milites hortabatur ut arcis portas tueantur.

3. Mei, senis, miserere (*miseremini*).

4. Miles se victum esse a comite suo fatetur.

5. Socii nobis auxilium polliciti sunt.

6. Viri inutiles ad pugnam videbantur (*visi sunt*).

7. Pollicitus est **se** obsides Romanis daturum esse.

8. Verebamur (*veriti sumus*) ne exercitus ibi (*in eo loco*) diutius moraretur.

9. Quis illius urbis pulchritudinem non miratus est?

10. Socii verentur ne hostes agros (*fines*) populentur (*vastent*).

EXERCISE 105.

Viva voce :—

sequitur

sequimur

sequebantur

sequēris

sequētur

sequātur

secuti sumus

secuti eratis

sequi

profiscitur

profiscibamur

profiscētur

profectus esse

profiscens

profiscerentur

profecti erant

ne profectus sis

profecta erat

A. 1. The greatest part (*a great part*) of the army will follow by land. 2. They obeyed him and followed his plans (*advice*). 3. To Claudius (when) setting out his father had given a ring. 4. At the first watch the leader gave the signal for (*of*) setting out. 5. When Caesar was setting out for (*into*) Italy, he left two

legions in Gaul. 6. The old man had not forgotten his reputation. 7. Remembering his old (*former*) reputation, his friends are pitying his age. 8. The Romans always avenged injuries¹ (*outrages*). 9. About the fourth hour of the day Labienus set out with two legions. 10. The Roman spoke Greek (*in Greek*) that he might seem to have been born at Athens.

B. 1. Quid cupis? Loquere libere.

2. Horā (diei) circiter tertiā proficiscemur.

3. Caesar equitatum iussit **se** terrā **sequi** (or *C. equitatui imperavit ut se terrā sequeretur*).

4. Eo bello Romani pristinas iniurias ulți sunt.

5. Senex, temporum priorum (*pristinorum*) reminiscens, (suis) liberis facta fortia narrat.

6. Nos oravit ne ante lucem proficisceremur.

7. Omnes naves eodem die profectae erant.

8. Ne beneficiorum oblitus (-i) sis (*sitis*).

9. Magister discipulo inperat ut Latine loquatur (or *discipulum Latine loqui iubet*).

10. Bella quae secuta sunt non narrabo.

EXERCISE 106.

Viva voce :—

usus est	vescimur	fruimur
usus est	vescuntur	fruētur
utētur	funguntur	fruebatur
usus erit	functi erant	utebatur
usi erunt	fungamur	usi erant
usus esse	fungerentur	uti

A. 1. Iphicrates, the Athenian, changed the arms of the infantry, since before his time (*he was commander*) they used very large shields, short spears and small swords. He, however, doubled the size of the spear and made the swords longer. 2. There is a certain race (*kind*) of men which² is (*who are*) called Helots, a great number of whom till the fields of the Spartans and discharge the office (*duty*) of slaves. 3. In the

¹ *Iniuria* (from *in* and *iūs*, *iūris*, right or law) properly means anything which is contrary to law or justice.

² The Latin has the singular *quod* standing for *genus*.

Rhine are many islands the inhabitants of which live on fish and birds' eggs. 4. In the fifth book of Caesar's Gallic war (*de Bello Gallico* = *concerning the Gallic war*) we read of the Ancient Britons. They used for money (*coin*) either copper or iron bars.

- B. 1. Ei paremus et eius consiliis utimur.
 2. Utere bene tempore, mi fili.
 3. Hæ aves fructibus vescuntur.
 4. Romani brevioribus gladiis utebantur.
 5. Multa animalia nucibus vescuntur.
 6. In ea parte Galliae incolae ad arandum non equis utuntur.
 7. Tempore sapienter (*bene*) utens puer multa didicit.
 8. Milites victoriâ fruebantur.
 9. Discipulos hortatur ut tempore bene utantur.
 10. Horâ circiter tertiâ equitatus (*equites*) profectus est (*profecti sunt*).

EXERCISE 107.

Viva voce :—

moritur	patimur	aggredëris
morientur	patiemur	aggrediëris
mortuus erat	patiamur	ingressus est
mortui erant	patiebamur	ingrediebamur
moriāmur	passa est	ingrederetur
morerëris	passae sunt	ingrediuntur

A. 1. To die is a glorious (*beautiful*) thing for a brave man ; let us therefore fight bravely, young men, let us die for our country and our children. 2. Our body will die, not our soul. 3. Ancus Marcus died when he had reigned thirty-three years. 4. Alexander the Great entered Babylon with great pomp. 5. Already the cavalry (*horsemen*) had advanced about five thousand paces (= 5 miles) across the valley. 6. The footmen were marching out of the town without delay. 7. When will the Gauls attack the army (= line-of-battle, see footnote p. 333). 8. Caesar was exhorting the soldiers not to advance too far (*further*). 9. I have suffered many evils for my country ! 10. Will the Gauls allow us to march (*make a journey*) through their territories ?

- B. 1. Alexander, moriens, anulum amico suo dedit.
 2. Multi pro patria mortui sunt.
 3. Tertiâ vigiliâ exploratores e castris egressi sunt.

4. Dux nos hortatur ne in campum progrediamur.
5. Socii nocte oppidum ingressi erant.
6. Hic miles multa pro patriā passus erat.
7. Horā septimā hostēs aciem nostram aggressi sunt.
8. Parant nos aggredi (*ut nos aggrediantur*).
9. Urbem cum sociis nostris ingrediamur.
10. Nonne Romani hastis brevibus (*brevioribus*) utebantur?

EXERCISE 108.

Diogenes in a Small Town.

Once when Diogenes had come into a small town whose gates were very large, he said: "Close the gates, citizens, lest your town should walk out."

EXERCISE 109.

potiar	metiebar	partitus eram
potiaris	metiebaris	partitus eras
potiatur	metiebatur	partitus erat
potiamur	metiebamur	partiti eramus
potiamini	metiebamini	partiti eratis
potiantur	metiebantur	partiti erant

A. 1. After the king's death the leaders divided the kingdom among his sons. 2. The king (when) dying exhorted his friends to divide the money among his daughters. 3. In that fight the soldiers gained (*got possession of*) great booty. 4. Agesilaus, not once wounded (*without a single wound*), at length gained the victory. 5. There is no hope of getting possession of the camp. 6. Epaminondas did not lie even in jest. 7. What is more disgraceful than lying¹ (to lie). 8. On the fourth day we shall attack the enemy, on the fifth day we shall get possession of their camp. 9. When the soldiers had got possession of the city they divided all the spoil (*booty*) among themselves. 10. The leader fears lest the enemy may take the city.

- B. 1. Romani inter duos consules exercitum partiebantur.
 2. Post pugnam praedam partiemur.
 3. Militesne castris potiti sunt?

¹ When the English **verbal noun** (*gerund*) is either subject or object of a verb it must be translated by the infinitive.

4. Ne mentiti sitis, pueri.
5. Centuriones militibus frumentum metiebantur.
6. Eo die ne duces quidem signum audiverunt.
7. Hi viri (homines) lacte et frumento vescuntur.
8. Post Alexandri mortem, copiarum duces regnum inter se partiti erant.
9. In hoc exercitu ne natu minimus quidem militum diem proelii timet.
10. Qui dolores nostros partitur, is amicus optimus est (or *qui amicus dol. n. partitur, is optimus est*), see § 340, page 243.

EXERCISE 110.

- (1) vastandus tenendus ducendus accipiendus sepeliendus
 armandus monendus mittendus suscipiendus vinciendus
 negandus complendus currendus diripiendus custodiendus
 dandus delendus discendus capiendus muniendus
- (2) 1. Servi celeriter armandi sunt.
 2. Obsides dandi sunt.
 3. Puellae matri monendae sunt.
 4. Fossae militibus complendae sunt.
 5. Epistolae mittendae sunt.
 6. Verba puero discenda sunt.
 7. Urbs non diripienda est.
 8. Bella duci suscipienda sunt.
 9. Post proelium corpora sepelienda sunt.
 10. Castra munienda sunt.

EXERCISE 111.

- A. 1. Gallorum terrae (*agri*) nobis vastandae (*vastandi*) sunt.
 2. Pueri patri bene monendi sunt.
 3. Pons hostibus delendus est.
 4. Exercitus in Galliam Caesari ducendus est.
 5. Captivi militibus vinciendi sunt.
 6. Captivi militibus custodiendi sunt.
 7. Servi domino armandi sunt.
 8. Haec tibi non neganda sunt.
 9. Multa puero discenda sunt.
 10. Vobis (Tibi) obsides dandi sunt.

- B. 1. In templum nobis currendum est.
 2. In urbe [eis] manendum est.
 3. Arandum est agricolae.
 4. Parentibus a pueris placendum est.
 5. Bonis [a te] non displicendum est.
 6. In urbem [eis] contendendum est.
 7. Arboribus a pueris non nocendum est.
 8. Vincendum est nobis.
 9. Magistro ¹ a discipulo parendum est.
 10. Magistro a discipulis parendum est.

EXERCISE 112.

Viva voce :—

moriendus	proficiscendus	mentiendus	flendus
hortandus	sequendus	vincendus	relinquendus
imitandus	aggrediendus	vitandus	faciendus

A. 1. All things must not be desired by all men. 2. The kingdom must either be given up (*left*) or held by arms. 3. We must fight for Italy. 4. Here, soldiers, we must conquer or die. 5. The lands of the enemy must be laid waste lest they fight again. 6. The examples of good men must be imitated by boys that they may live well (*rightly*). 7. The slave had to reply wisely (*it was requiring-to-be-replied by the slave*) lest his master should punish him. 8. The soldiers must be exhorted to fight well. 9. The leader says that an ambush must be prepared in the wood. 10. Must not all laws be obeyed? 11. Must not laws be obeyed by all (men)?

- B. 1. Nunc nobis proficiscendum est ut pro patriâ pugnemus.
 2. Insidiae in hoc loco (*hic*) parandae sunt.
 3. Puero celeriter respondendum erat.
 4. Prudentiâ haec pericula sunt vitanda.
 5. Inter duos filios regnum partiendum est.
 6. Audacter vobis aggrediendum est.
 7. Dicit consilia sua esse sequenda.
 8. Nemini mentiendum est; omnibus vera dicenda (*narranda*) sunt.
 9. A militibus duci ignavo parendum erat.
 10. Amicis bonis a te non displicendum est.

¹ Dominus, master = owner; magister, master = teacher.

EXERCISE 113.

1. Cives boni rei publicae prosunt.
2. Hortus ab oppido duo milia passuum aberat.
3. Quis huic proelio supererit?
4. Imperator multis proeliis interfuerat.
5. Hodie absunt, cras aderunt.
6. Hic dux copiis praeerat.
7. Eo tempore Romanis frumentum deerat.
8. Mihi antea tu profueras.
9. His periculis supersimus!
10. Este (es) fortes (*fortis*) ut patriae prositis (-sis).

A. 1. This town is about thirty miles [distant] from Zama. 2. In the winter money began to be lacking to the citizens (*the citizens began to be short of money*). 3. Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, was in command of the army which destroyed Troy. 4. At that time the camp was not far [distant] from Rome. 5. Many men who had survived (*escaped from*) the battle fought (*made*) at Trebia were captured. 6. He says that he lacks nothing. 7. Numa Pompilius waged no war indeed, but he was none the less serviceable to the state than Romulus. 8. In the Second Punic War Hannibal was in command of the army of the Carthaginians; and took part in many battles. 9. Help (*be present to*) me in these dangers, my friend! 10. This leader had given everything to the citizens that he might be of service to the state. 11. There are many things greater and more celebrated (*distinguished*) than war. Themistocles freed Greece from servitude (*slavery*); Solon gave many good laws [to the state]. The former was serviceable to the state once, the latter for all time (*always*).

B. 1. Unus ex multis fratribus huic proelio superfuit. 2. Galli tria circiter milia passuum a nostris castris absunt. 3. Legioni, quam Caesar in Britanniam mittet, Labienus praeerit.

4. Fabius, qui Romanorum (*Romanis*) copiis praeerat, non pugnando sed cunctando (*differendo*, lit. putting off) Hannibalem vicit.

5. Si frumentum exercitui deerit (*defuerit*), quomodo hostes vincent?

6. Haud procul a Mycenis est silva sacra (*lucus*¹ *sacer*).

¹ *Lucus*, a wood, especially a grove sacred to a deity.

7. Fortiter pugnemus ut rei publicae (civitati) proximis.
8. Multi interfecti (*occisi*) sunt ; pauci proelio superfuerunt.
9. Amici boni semper aliis prosunt.
10. Mi fili, multis bellis interfui.

EXERCISE 114.

Viva voce :—

1. Non poterant castra capere.
2. Num Caesar Gallos superare poterit ?
3. Heri ambulare non poterant.
4. Fortiter pugnemus ut vincere possimus.
5. Num hi milites urbem defendere poterunt ?
6. Quis patriae prodesse potuit ?
7. Sperant se multa videre posse.
8. Galli a Caesare vix vinci poterant.
9. Quis omnibus placere potest ?
10. Exercitus non potuerat mari sequi.

A. 1. The Romans were able to overcome the enemy neither by [good] plans nor by their forces. 2. The greater part of the region was rugged (*rough*) and could not be tilled without great labour (for *nec* see § 367, p. 252). 3. When the Athenians could withstand the attack of the Persians by no method, they decided to defend their liberty with a fleet. 4. Let us fight bravely that we may be able to take the city. 5. They will not be able to set out on the ninth day. 6. He says that the Gauls can easily be conquered. 7. They hope to be able to give hostages to Caesar. 8. The Helvetians cannot wander widely because their territories are bounded by high mountains. 9. His body had been able to be wearied by no labour. 10. Scarcely shall we be able to withstand the attack of the enemy.

- B. 1. Num legio cras proficisci poterit (fut. tense) ?
2. Cur Helvetii non vagari poterant ?
3. Dux exercitui prodesse potuerat.
4. Equus multos homines portare potest.
5. Scit nos hodie adesse non posse.
6. Exercitus minimus plurimos barbaros facile superare poterat.
7. Vix eius epistolam legere potui.
8. Servi arma paraverant ut suam urbem defendere possent.

9. Hi barbari nucibus et lacte vescebantur.
 10. Nobis nunc proficiscendum est ut ante lucem urbem intrare possimus.

EXERCISE 115.

Viva voce :—

nolunt venire	noli proficisci (§ 173)
sequi volumus	nolite obsides dare, cives
proficisci malui	hodie nolite pugnare
visne prodesse ?	manēre maluimus
arma parare noluerat	in urbe manēre malumus

A. 1. O citizens, do you wish to defend the city? 2. They were giving him what he wanted. 3. Why were the Romans unwilling to make peace with the Helvetians? 4. The wicked prefer [themselves] to be feared rather than loved. 5. If we had received injury (*injustice*) we always preferred to avenge [it] rather than forget. 6. If you wish to be chiefs (*leaders*), you must use (*go to*) the camp not the gymnasium. 7. Hannibal gave silver to the soldiers who preferred to receive money rather than land. 8. His friends exhorted Socrates to escape from prison; but he was unwilling not to obey the laws of his country. 9. O Romans, do not destroy our city; we are willing to give hostages. 10. The Gauls said that they were willing to make peace with Caesar. 11. These men preferred to die rather than to obey an unjust king. 12. Fabius preferred to be feared by the enemy rather than to be praised by the citizens. 13. Some wished the city to be defended by walls, others by a fleet. 14. They sent a supply of corn to Caesar that he might be willing to make peace with them. 15. What many wished, few were able to do, *viz.*, to free the fatherland from one tyrant.

- B. 1. Mavult mori quam mentiri.
 2. Quis mavult metui quam laudari?
 3. Nolite, Romani, nostrae virtutis pristinae oblivisci.
 4. Romani sociorum urbem delere volebant quod frumentum dare noluerant.
 5. Cur socii nostri auxilium mittere nolunt?
 6. Amicus meus dixit se tertio die proficisci velle.
 7. Improbi facta fortia mirari semper noluerunt.
 8. Cum Romani finem pugnandi facere nolint, patriam fortiter defendamus.

9. Noli, te oro, socios monēre (*hortari*) ut contra Romanos pugnent.

10. Nostri hostes sciunt nos mori [magis] quam cedere malle.

EXERCISE 116.

Viva voce :—

1. confers	conferrēmus	contulerit
contulerat	conferendo	ne contuleris
conferēmus	contulisse	collati sunt
conferatur	conferēbamur	collati simus
confer r is	conferunt	conferendus
conferte	conferre	collatus

A. 1. Before the battle the allies carried all the baggage into one place. 2. We shall leave at home those who are not able to bear arms. 3. Not even one of our men was able to bear (*withstand*) the attack of the enemy. 4. Many (*frequent*) reports were brought to the leader. 5. These men had borne the work a long time. 6. By a great storm our ship was carried towards the coast (*shore*) of Italy. 7. They had carried wood (pl.) by night round the cottage in which he was resting. 8. Many (*most*) men prefer peace to war. 9. He lost his sight without any disease, which calamity (*a calamity which*) he bore with resignation. 10. That (*the*) plague which attacked Greece had been brought from Egypt; to most. [men] the seventh or ninth day brought death.

B. 1. Galli omnia in unum locum contulerant.

2. Quis belli calamitates aequo animo ferre potest?

3. Num tu, amice, mala bonis antefers?

4. Britanni Gallis in omnibus bellis cum Caesāre gestis (= waged) auxilium tulerant.

5. Contra hunc tyrannum arma feremus.

6. Iniurias patienter fer, mi fili; ne [eas] ultus sis.

7. Cur non sociis auxilium fertis?

8. Veteres milites vulnera fortiter ferre possunt.

9. Cum in silvam omnia impedimenta contulissent, nostros hortati sumus ut fortiter pugnarent et morerentur.

10. Dixit socios sibi auxilium tulisse.

11. Ferendus est dolor.

EXERCISE 117.

Viva voce :—

1.	aufert	ablati erant
	abstulimus	auferentur
	abstulisse	abstulisti
	auferebant	auferis
	ablatum est	auferens
	auferemur	ablaturus esse

A. 1. Will death entirely take away all our senses ?
 2. Death is similar to (*like*) that sleep which brings a most peaceful (*quiet*) rest. 3. The fields near to the river were fruitful and bore rich (lit. *glad*) harvests. 4. The inhabitants of this region bear the violence (*rigour*) of the cold without pain (*grief*).
 5. When the leaders of the allies had brought gifts to the king, they betook themselves to Athens. 6. When the slave was being carried (*borne*) to Naxos (*Naxos*) by a great storm he exhorted his master to preserve his life. 7. Xerxes, with very great armies, carried on war against Greece by land and sea.
 8. Many men, who do not bear pain patiently, offer themselves to death (*are not afraid of death*). 9. Agesilaus died in Egypt ; his friends carried his body back to Sparta. 10. At that time a wolf is said to have taken away the sword from a sentinel.

B. 1. Hi agri semper messes maximas (*magnas*) tulērunt.
 2. Quid affertis, pueri? Multos pulchrosque lapides afferimus.
 3. Ad oram Italiae tempestate ferebamur (*lati sumus*).
 4. Vosne, cives, frigus hiemis aequo animo ferre potestis?
 5. Hic imperator *in omnes insulas* (or dat. *omnibus insulis*) bellum intulerat.
 6. Puella suae matri flores offert.
 7. Nonne mors nobis omnibus quietem affert ?
 8. Caesar mortuus est ; eius amici domum corpus referent.
 9. Vigil renuntiat Gallos se in silvas conferre.
 10. Agesilaus, cum in Asiam (*Asiae*) bellum intulisset, a civibus domum revocatus est.

EXERCISE 118.

Agesilaus, King of the Spartans.

1. HE BECOMES KING.

Agesilaus was the brother of the King of the Spartans. This king [when] dying had left one son. He strove with Agesilaus

for the honour of being king (lit. *of the kingdom*). Agesilaus however was preferred.

Agesilaus was of short stature and small in body, and he was lame in one foot, which (lit. *which thing*) caused (*brought*) some deformity. When the foolish looked on his face, they despised [him]. But those who knew (lit. *had learnt*) his virtues could not sufficiently admire [him].

2. HIS VICTORIES.

Agesilaus persuaded the Spartans to wage war in Asia. There he conquered Tissaphernes at Sardis and penetrated into the interior of Asia.

Afterwards he betook himself to Greece because the Athenians and their allies were preparing war against the Spartans. He attacked them (the Athenians) at Cōrōnēa. There indeed a fierce battle was fought. Agesilaus, not once wounded (*without a single wound*), gained the victory.

3. HIS CLEMENCY.

After the victory at Cōrōnēa many men fleeing (*from flight*), had thrown themselves into (*taken refuge in*) the temple of Minerva. Agesilaus, although he was angry with all who had borne arms against him, nevertheless preferred to respect their sanctuary [rather than to give way] to anger, and he forbade them to be injured (*violated*).

4. HE GOES TO EGYPT.

In the eightieth year of his age he went to Egypt in order to bear help to Tachus. When the report of his arrival had reached (lit. *been carried to*) the leaders, gifts of every kind were quickly brought to him. With many words, these leaders gave him what they had brought. He, however, divided the perfumes and the crowns among his slaves; he himself received nothing except what was just necessary for the time; all the other things he ordered to be taken (*carried*) back.

5. HIS DEATH.

[While] returning from Egypt he reached the harbour which is called Menelaus, and there he died. His friends wanted to carry his body to Sparta (R. 83, p. 182). Because they had

no honey¹ they covered [his body] with wax and thus they carried him home.

EXERCISE 119.

Viva voce :—

1. In urbem cum amicis redibant.
2. Nocte flumen transibimus.
3. Ex urbe exeunt.
4. In ea pugna multi (*plurimi*) periērunt.
5. Nemo praeter mercatores Britannos adierat.
6. Nos hortatur ut ex patria exeamus.
7. I, miles, nuntia Romanis victoriam.
8. Eos monui ut domum redirent.
9. Omnes morbo periērunt.
10. In urbem cum sociis ineamus.

A. 1. Thousands (lit. *many thousands*) of soldiers had left their native land; not one of them returned. 2. Hannibal was the first to go into the battle, the last to leave it. 3. More perished by hunger than by the sword. 4. Lycurgus forbade women to leave their house at night unless in a chariot; and not to carry with them,² when they went away from home, more than three garments. 5. Tarquinius perished by the wiles (*ambush*) of the sons of Ancus. 6. Caesar sends Labienus with six cohorts as a support (§ 215) to our men; he himself approaches (*visits*) the rest and exhorts them to fight vigorously. 7. The Rhone is (*can be*) crossed in some places³ by a ford. 8. He persuades the allies to leave the camp in order to cross over to the enemy. 9. The river had increased (*swollen*) from the snow (pl.) so that it seemed altogether impossible to be crossed by a ford. 10. The lord preferred to perish rather than leave his ship.

B. 1. Milites miserrimi frigore et fame periērunt.

2. Alexander, *cum* omnem eius maris oram occupare (= *take possession of*) **vellet**, in Egyptum transierat.

3. In flumine erant multae insulae in quas agricolae nando transibant.

4. Duces Helvetios hortabantur ut e suis finibus exirent.

5. Hoc flumen nonnullis locis vado transiri potest.

¹ For embalming.

² For *secum*, see § 358 (2), page 249.

³ There is no preposition with *nonnullis locis* because the phrase denotes instrument as well as place.

6. Dixerunt se cum magnā (*ingenti*) praedā domum rediisse.
7. Nos perituri sumus si amici nostri nobis auxilium ferre non poterunt.
8. Tantā celeritāte usus est ut flumen tribus horis transitum sit (*subjunc. of consequence*, R. 87, p. 187).
9. Ite, amici ; nuntiate sociis nostrum adventum.
10. Cras rus ibimus ; post paucos dies Romam redibimus.

EXERCISE 120.

A. 1. Hannibal came to the Alps which divide Italy from Gaul [and] which no one before him had crossed with an army. He fortified (*strengthened*) the roads and the result was (*he effected so*) that an elephant [fully] equipped could (*subjunc. of consequence*) travel by that road, on which (*where*) before an unarmed man could scarcely creep.

2. Leōnidas, the leader of the Spartans, took (*led*) an army against Xerxes, King of the Persians, who wanted to wage war against Greece. Leonidas, with three hundred soldiers, awaited the arrival of the Persians at Thermopylae. The Spartans broke down (*withstood*) the attack of the enemy until a certain deserter pointed out to the Persians (*Barbarians*) a secret path on the other side of the mountain. Leonidas, overcome from behind, perished with his men.

3. In this very place was erected (*put*) a stone lion, [as] a monument of the valour of the dead, and a mound was made with this inscription : " Go, traveller, announce to Sparta that we fell here for our country ".

EXERCISE 121.

Viva voce :—

1. Puer miles fiet.
2. Invisi tacti sunt.
3. In castris ignes fiebant.
4. Pontes nunc (iam) fiunt.
5. Eum regem constituimus.
6. [Is] rex constitutus est.
7. Hi viri Galli appellantur.
8. Quomodo homines amici fiunt?
9. Erudit corpus ut validus fiat.
10. Imperator id fieri iussit.

A. 1. The Athenians wanted to build a wall; the Spartans sent ambassadors to Athens to forbid (*who might forbid*) it to be done. 2. Hannibal gave orders that as few fires as possible should be made in the camp (or *as little fire as possible*, etc.). 3. When these things were (*had been*) heard, a flight was made (*there was a rush*) out of the camp of the Gauls. 4. Regulus persuaded the Senate that peace should be made with the Carthaginians. 5. Midas was King of Phrygia; whatever he touched (lit. *had touched*), even food (pl.), became gold. 6. Perseus received from Pluto a helmet by means of which he became invisible. 7. In all parts (*places*) a great slaughter was made. 8. They informed Caesar that they (= *se*) wished to leave their country (*territories*). 9. Labienus seemed to Caesar to be faithful. 10. In our language the inhabitants of this region are called Gauls. 11. The setting out seemed like a flight. 12. He had been called a friend by the Senate of the Roman people.

- B. 1. Quomodo Midas dives factus est?
 2. Eo anno Cicero consul factus erat.
 3. Dux certior factus est equitatum flumen transisse.
 4. Senatui (dat.) persuadeamus ut foedus cum sociis nostris fiat.
 5. Vir duos filios habet (*viro sunt duo filii*); **alter** (§ 106) hoc anno consul factus est, **alter** anno proximo [consul] fiet.
 6. Caesar pontem fieri iussit (or *Caesar imperavit ut pons fieret*).
 7. Validus fies si corpus exercebis.
 8. Multi ignes non facti sunt ut castra hostibus invisa fierent (the subj. *castra* is plur.).
 9. Dixit pontem esse faciendum.
 10. Mox rus cum amicis ibunt.

EXERCISE 122.

Viva voce:—

superatus	relictus	amissus	interfectus
factus	extractus	finitus	datus
acceptus	nuntiatus	délétus	

A. 1. The Gauls having been overcome, the consul led his army back (= *re-*) to the camp. 2. When he had crossed (lit. *overcome*) the Alps, Hannibal carried on a war in Italy with the

Romans. **3.** When they had left the camp, the soldiers fled into the wood. **4.** Because they had lost their arms and baggage the allies betook themselves into our camp. **5.** When he had been killed no one thought himself safe. **6.** An alliance with the Gauls having been made, the Helvetians decided to set out. **7.** In that battle Epaminondas was wounded by a spear; when the weapon had been extracted he immediately died. **8.** The Punic war being ended, the Romans sent ambassadors to Ptolymaeus, King of Egypt. **9.** When hostages had been given, the Romans made (lit. *make*) peace with the Gauls. **10.** This reply having been given, the ambassadors departed.

- B. **1.** Romanis victis, Hannibal urbem capere paravit.
2. Hostibus superatis, Caesar in Britanniam contendit.
3. Lignis collectis, milites multos ignes fecerunt.
4. Obsidibus acceptis Caesar duces discedere passus est.
5. Victoriā nuntiata, milites magnum clamorem sustulerunt.
6. Magno numero interfecto, reliqui (ceteri) in castra fugerunt.
7. Ducibus convocatis, Caesar consilia sua ostendit.
8. Oppido deleta, cives in silvas¹ se abdiderunt.
9. Pace tandem facta, agricolae agros colere coeperunt.
10. Ponte facto, Caesar *suos* (= his men) (copias suas) summā celeritate traduxit.

- C. **1.** Caesar, **Gallis victis**, in Britanniam profectus est.
2. **Impedimentis amissis**, in oppidum redierunt.
3. Crassus, **multis obsidibus acceptis**, in fines Gallorum contendit.
4. **Pace cum Romanis facta**, Galli agros colere poterant.
5. **Signo ad pugnam dato**, milites magnum clamorem sustulerunt.
6. **Duce [suo] capto**, servi statim fugerunt.
7. **Bello cum Helvetiis finito**, legati ceterarum civitatum ad Caesarem venerunt.
8. Xerxes, **Graecis superatis**, statim Athenas profectus est.
9. **Castris positis**, milites ignes fecerunt.
10. **Pace facta** socii domum redierunt.

¹ Accusative because it means that they ran *into* the woods.

EXERCISE 123.

Viva voce :—

1. His auditis dux in castra rediit.
2. Galli, bello multos annos gesto, tandem cum hostibus foedus fecerunt.
3. Dux, multa locutus, militibus persuasit ut parerent.
4. Me duce, vincetis.
5. Me iudice statim proficiscemur.
6. Duces captos (not abl. abs.) rex interfecit.
7. Eo pereunte (see Participles, p. 186), nos omnes peribimus.
8. Fabio duce, Romani vicerunt.
9. Crasso et Fabio consulibus, nos semper victores eramus.
10. Hoc dicto (*his dictis*) consules Romam redierunt.

A. 1. Some say that Themistocles crossed to Asia during the reign of Xerxes. 2. Tarquinius waged war against the Romans (dat. of disadvantage), with the assistance of Porsena (lit. *P. bearing him help*). 3. Having obtained a great fleet he returned to Athens. 4. The lords, repulsed (*driven back*) by the slaves, fled again (*re-*) to the city. 5. Having made preparations for flight, the barbarians, at the instance of their allies (lit. *their allies exhorting them*), had hidden themselves in the woods. 6. Under the leadership of Hector, the Trojans rushed (*burst*) forth from the walls. 7. As no enemy was in sight (*no enemy having been seen*) the cavalry returned to camp. 8. They say that in that battle two thousand eight hundred of the enemy were slaughtered, not more than five hundred of the Romans having been lost. 9. All the baggage having been cast away, he orders the soldiers to load themselves and the beasts of burden with water.¹ 10. Unknown to everybody (*without any one knowing*) they had come to [there] where the king was.

B. 1. Eo tempore Cyrus, patre suo mortuo, bellum contra fratrem parabat.

2. Multa mala pro patriâ passus, iam moriebatur.
3. Fabio duce, Romani Carthaginienses (*Poenos*) vicerunt.
4. Fabio et Virginio consulibus, trecenti nobiles bellum contra hostes suscêperunt.

¹ Because they were beginning a march through a desert.

5. Epaminondas, graviter vulneratus, mortuus est. Eo pereunte, patriae potestas periit.

6. Eo absente magnum bellum susceperant.

7. Gladiis dstrictis, pedites in servos impetum fecerunt.

8. Multis ignibus factis, barbari totam noctem¹ magnos clamores tollebant (sustulerunt).

9. Navis, funibus et ancoris amissis, ad navigandum inutilis erat.

10. Post proelium ad Cannas, exercitibus deletis, Romani arbitrati sunt Hannibalem Romam venturum esse.

EXERCISE 124.

A. 1. Rogat cur in urbem contendas.

2. Rogat cur in urbem contenderis.

3. Quaerebant num Romani Gallos vicissent.

4. Nuntius renuntiavit quae² (neut. plur.) vidisset.

5. Intellegit cur milites in castris maneat.

6. Caesar ostendit quid (or quae) fieri velit.

7. Non rogamus³ num servos armaverint.

8. Cognoscit cur non oppidum diripuerint.

9. Roga nonne vir Romanus sit.

10. Roga quis hunc puerum docuerit.

B. 1. Rogaverunt nonne captivus vinctus esset (= *had been bound*).

2. Non rogamus³ num hostes visi (pl.) sint.

3. Cognoscamus num collis occupatus sit.

4. Dic mihi num puer bene doceatur.

5. Quaesiverant nonne nuntius pervenisset.

6. Intellegit quomodo nuntii capti sint.

7. Rogabant num aurum in oppidum portaretur.

8. Cives non dicere poterant cur convocati essent.

9. Nescit quot milites vulnerati sint.

10. Scio num puer puniatur.

¹ *Long* merely emphasises the phrase and is not translated.

² *What* is here an interrogative pron., i.e., *quid*, sing., or *quae*, plur. It is easy to see this if we imagine that when the messenger returned some one would say, *What have you seen?*

³ In first edition, *we do not know* = *nescimus* (or *haud scimus*, or *non scimus*) an, § 208.

EXERCISE 125.

- A. 1. Rogant num nos cras venturi simus.
 2. Dic mihi ubi castra posituri sint.
 3. Quaeremus quid amici nostri facturi sint.
 4. Scisne num servos armaturi sint?
 5. Exploratores cognoscebant num exercitus loca muniturus esset.
 6. Intelleximus ubi castra posituri essent.
 7. Quaesivit cur copiae flumen transiturae essent.
 8. Roga quis hunc puerum docturus sit.
 9. Nemo scit quando urbem capturi sint.
 10. Rogandum est nobis quamdiu mulieres in urbe mansurae sint.
- B. 1. Quaeramus num **matri** paritum sit.
 2. Dux rogavit cur miles vetus non locutus esset.
 3. Dic mihi quid velis.
 4. Cognoscunt quando hostes profecturi sint.
 5. Miles renuntiavit quid (*quae*) vidisset.
 6. Nescit quando futurum sit ut possint castra ponere.
 7. Nuntiat hostibus Romanos cras profecturos esse.
 8. Quis scit quis eo anno consul fuerit?
 9. Scitisne quid (*quae*) fiat (*fiant*)?
 10. Rogavit cur in urbe manere mallet.

EXERCISE 126.

A. 1. Epaminondas having been wounded asked which side had conquered. 2. Porus, king of the Indians, being asked by Alexander how he wished to be treated, replied, "Like a king". 3. They announce to the enemy our plans and (= *que*) what (pl.) is being done in the camp. 4. I perceive with what (*how great*) danger I have done that. 5. He was inquiring from them what states were in arms. 6. The spy reports what he has seen. 7. The Spartans did not inquire how many [of the enemy there were] but where they were. 8. Tell me whether you are a Roman citizen. 9. It is uncertain when we shall see our homes. 10. We do not know what is to be done.

- B. 1. Epaminondas rogavit num clipeus (scutum) tutus (-m) esset.
 2. Rogabant quis (*qui*) venisset (*had come*) (*venissent*).

3. Non intellegere poteramus quid (*quae*) in castris fieret (*fierent*).

4. Nescit an (see § 208, p. 203) non socii Romam venturi sint.

5. Multi sciunt quae recta sint, sed nolunt facere.

6. Cognoscamus ubi hostes sint.

7. Caesar legatis ostendit quid fieri velit.

8. Rogat num mulieres paratae fuerint.

9. Nescit quando futurum sit ut Romam redire possit.

10. Dic mihi cur eo die profecturus sis.

EXERCISE 127.

Viva voce :—

1. Utrum in horto est an in agro ?

2. Utrum in templum an in domum aurum portabunt ?

3. Utrum flores an fructum mavis ?

4. Utrum ego an tu ibis ?

5. Utrum Romani an Carthaginienses vicerunt ?

6. Quaeramus utrum filius an filia eum plus dilexerit (*amaverit*).

7. Nesciunt utrum Carthaginienses an Romani vicerint.

8. Explorator renunciare non poterat utrum hostes flumen transituri essent necne.

9. Rogat utrum haec fieri velim necne.

10. Quis scit utrum patri an matri cariores fuerint.

A. 1. There was a great discussion [as to] whether they defended themselves by walls or [whether] they should go to meet the enemy. 2. It was of importance to Hannibal that he should gain possession of Nola whether [either] captured or surrendered. 3. It was not easy to see whether Hannibal was dearer to the general or to the army. 4. He wished to find out whether [the matter] had been reported truly¹ or falsely.¹ 5. When he had given the Gaul into [safe] keeping and the prefect [had] asked how he wished [him] to be protected, the king made no reply ; for he had not yet decided whether he would protect him or not. 6. It was difficult to perceive whether his friends feared him or loved him more. 7. Is your father or

¹ These words in the Latin are adjectives agreeing with *thing, matter*, understood.

mother ill? **8.** He inquired from me whether I wished to set out for (*in*) the camp with him. **9.** It was the custom among the Germans that the mothers declared by lots and by prophesying (*pl.*) whether it was beneficial [to the state] for a battle to be fought or not. **10.** He did not say whether the traitor should be at once put to death by fire or whether he should be kept for another time.

- B. **1.** Nescit utrum haec civitas multos an paucos pollicita sit.
2. Rogaverunt milites quae (*pl.*) secum portare (*ferre*) possent.
3. Socratis amici eum rogaverunt quomodo sepeliri vellet.
4. Nescit utrum pater an mater aegrotet.
5. Quis rogat utrum nobis currendum an pugnandum sit?
6. Incertum est utrum profecturi sint eodem die necne.
7. Quis rogat nonne boni cives rei publicae (= *common-wealth*) prosint?

8. Nemo me certiore fecit utrum captivi evaserint necne.

9. Utrum Fabius ab hostibus timeri an laudari a civibus maluit?

10. Exploratores renuntiaverunt **Gallos** quae in castris nostris fierent (subjunctive, dep. ques., § 200) **repperisse**.¹

EXERCISE 128.

- A. **1.** This king had made (*waged*) war on the Roman people.
2. In the first year after the kings had been driven out (*lit. the kings having been driven out*), the consuls were Brutus and Tarquinius; but the dignity (*office*) was immediately taken away from Tarquinius. **3.** Minos, king of the Cretans, imposed a hard (*severe*) law on the Athenians, *viz.*, [that] yearly seven youths and seven maidens were (= owed) to be sent to Crete.
4. Lysander perished in the battle, and so, the Spartans, being frightened, recalled Agesilaus in order that they might send a skilful leader against the enemy (*dat.*). **5.** The friends of Darius (*lit. acc.*) urge [him] to mount his horse and escape from the enemy by flight. **6.** Alexander the Great [when] dying gave to Perdicca a ring [which he had] taken from his finger.
7. Caesar places guards over Dumnorix in order that he may

¹ The clause **Gallos repperisse** is acc. and infin. It is a noun clause, the object of *renuntiaverunt*. The clause in italics is a dependent question.

KEY TO LATIN COURSE, PART II.

be able to know what he does [dep. ques.] and with whom he talks. **8.** Caesar placed Volusenus in command of the cavalry. **9.** Romulus built a city which he called Rome. He surrounded this city with a wall. **10.** In that winter many marvels (*portents*) occurred (*were made*); e.g., in Gaul a wolf took away from a sentinel his sword from its sheath.

B. **1.** Eo tempore Romani Gallis bellum inferebant.

2. Aeduis (dat.) libertatem eripuerant.

3. Gallis victis (abl.), tributum sociis (dat.) imposuit.

4. Regi insulae bellum inferre voluit.

5. Miles puero parvo (dat.) gladium eripere debet (present tense).

6. Consulibus (dat.) potestas sublata est (see Ex. 128, A. 2).

7. Cives duci coronam auream donaverunt (or *ducem coronā aurea*).

8. Hannibali omnem spem vincendi hoc (*haec*) sustulit (*sustulerunt*).

9. Urbem fossā circumdabant (or *urbi fossam*).

10. Pueri **de** arbore nidos **deripuerunt**; comites eorum pueris (dat.) nidos eripuerunt.

EXERCISE 129.

A. **1.** That was to the Gauls a great hindrance to fighting. **2.** He began to prepare everything which is of use for war. **3.** Two legions which had been enrolled recently brought up (*closed*) the whole column and acted as (*were*) a guard to the baggage. **4.** Two cohorts having been sent by Caesar as a support, our men withdrew uninjured from that place (*inde*). **5.** No one was able (*to no one was there the power*) to stand on the wall. **6.** This city is both a protection and an ornament to the state. **7.** They burnt the town which they thought they could not hold (*not to be able to be held by them*) lest it should be of any (= *cui* from the indef. pron. *quis* = any) use to the Romans. **8.** He ordered Claudius, after retaining at Nola the necessary garrison (abl. abs.), to send the other soldiers away to Rome lest they should be a burden to the allies and an expense to the state.

B. **1.** Duas legiones reliquit ut impedimentis praesidio essent.

2. Quinque cohortes castris praesidio Caesar mittit.

3. Mitte duas cohortes equitatus auxilio (*subsilio*).

KEY TO LATIN COURSE, PART II.

4. Consul Fabio imperavit ut ea, quae urbi essent usui, mitteret.

5. Germani, qui auxilio veniebant, his auditis, statim domum redierunt (*se receperunt*).

6. Hi cum omnibus copiis auxilio Nervii venerant.

7. Peditibus est panis, equitatus (*equitibus*) vinum, nemini aqua.

8. Duabus legionibus relictis praesidio, Caesar in Italiam profectus est.

EXERCISE 130.

Viva voce :—

1. Difficultas faciendi pontis.

2. Missi sunt commeatus petendi causa.¹

3. Consilium belli renovandi.

4. Ad bella suscipienda sunt pronissimi.

5. Eorum animi (= *spirits, dispositions*) ad calamitates ferendas non parati sunt.

6. Ligna ad ignem faciendum apta.

7. Consul deis placandis operam dat.

8. Ad naves faciendas haec usi erunt.

9. Venerunt captivorum redimendorum causa (or, to avoid the repeated ending -orum, say *captivos redimendi causa*).

10. Num nobis facultatem itineris faciendi dabit?

A. 1. Ambassadors were sent to Pyrrhus concerning the redeeming of the captives. 2. The desire of ruling caused dissension among the conquerors. 3. In order to cross the Hellespont, Xerxes wished to join Europe and Asia by a bridge; he spent seven days and as many nights in crossing the bridge. 4. To no one was given (*made*) the power of remaining there. 5. They are preparing those [things] which pertain to starting [on a journey]. 6. They were prepared for undergoing all dangers. 7. He wishes to speak with his brother about (*on the subject of*) dividing the kingdom. 8. Scouts were sent to seek supplies. 9. They do not allow wine to be brought in to them at all, because they consider that by it (*eā rē*) men are made less capable of bearing toil. 10. The Roman state (= *res*) has grown (*increased*) by daring and doing, not by these dilatory plans which the timid call cautious (agrees with *consilia*).

¹ Place this word after the governed phrase or word.

- B. 1. In hoc loco non est spes pontis faciendi (*aedificandi*).
 2. Fabius sedendo et cunctando (*morando*) bellum gerebat.
 3. In pace petendā, belli culpam in socios coniecerunt (*contulerunt*).
 4. Facultatem belli gerendi (*inferendi*) non habebamus propter anni tempus.
 5. Tempestatem [aptam] ad navigandum nactus, Caesar profectus est.
 6. Ne eis tempus¹ consilia capiendi (*see above viva voce* 9) demus.
 7. Ad (*purpose*) id bellum Caesar multas naves faciendas (*aedificandas*) curabat.
 8. Caesar peditibus imperavit ut initium transeundi facerent (or *pedites . . . facere iussit*).
 9. Caesar tres legiones cum Trebonio, legato, pabulandi causā (*ad pabulandum*) misit.
 10. Scisne num Caesar pontem faciendum curaverit?

EXERCISE 131.

A. 1. If you wish to be the leaders (*chiefs*) in Greece you must use (*frequent*) the camp not the gymnasium. 2. There was no hope of getting possession of the camp; he gave the signal for retiring. 3. They lack the courage to break forth out of the camp. 4. Bad health kept Marcellus from doing anything (*carrying on affairs*) at Rome. 5. On the third day, in the silence of the night, [all] hope of getting possession of Nola having been given up, he sets out for Tarentum. 6. He ordered the soldiers not to leave their places (sing. in Latin) except for the purpose of taking up or seeking a weapon, or of striking an enemy, or of preserving (*saving*) a citizen. 7. While the consul in Rome was giving his attention to appeasing the gods and to [holding a] recruiting, Hannibal set out from his winter quarters. 8. They think that this place is by no means fit for disembarking. 9. Caesar decided that he must cross the Rhine. 10. One part of Britain is inhabited by those who had crossed over from Belgium for the sake of booty or for making

¹ As a rule one noun governs another in the genitive case; thus time for taking = time of taking.

war. 11. They gave [them] no opportunity of collecting themselves,¹ or of standing [firm], or of leaping from their chariots.

B. 1. Magna est difficultas omnibus **placendi** (gerund, § 224).

2. Magis irā quam spe urbe (or *urbis*) potiendi (*potiundi*) (or *urbis potiundae*) profecti sunt.

3. Ad hostes puniendos (hostium puniendorum causā) exercitum ingentem collegit.

4. Turrem magnam prope flumen aedificandam Caesar curavit.

5. Terrarum sociorum tuendarum causā (or ad terras sociorum tuendas) praesidium missum erat.

6. Auxilii ad Caesarem ferendi causā socii profecti erant.

7. Germanorum animus² (*animi*) pronus (*proni*) est (*sunt*) ad bella suscipienda.

8. Spes diripiendi agricolas a labore cottidiano revocabat.

9. Propter fluminis altitudinem magna est difficultas trans-eundi.

10. Magna est difficultas urbis capiendae propter magnum praesidium.

EXERCISE 132.

A. 1. He sends Pompey to the king to ask him to obey him and his soldiers. 2. The Persians sent ambassadors to Athens to complain because he (*ille*) together-with the Egyptians was waging war against the king. 3. When the war against the Helvetians was ended, ambassadors from almost the whole of Gaul had come in a body (= *con-* in *convenerant*) to congratulate (*to pay their respects to*) him. 4. Since (= *cum*) the Aeduians were unable to defend themselves and their possessions (= *sua*), they sent ambassadors to Caesar to ask for help. 5. It is difficult to understand (*to perceive*) whether his friends feared (*reverenced*) or loved him more. 6. Have we come here to look upon (= *spectatum*) these conflagrations and the slaughter (pl.) of our allies as a matter to be enjoyed by our eyes? 7. Having sent L. Hostilius Mancinus with 400 horsemen to scout, he himself led the army back (= *re*). 8. [After] having been driven about

¹ *Sui* is gen. sing. of the adjective *suus* which here means *their*. Thus *sui colligendi* means literally *of their collecting*, i.e., *of collecting themselves*.

² *Mind* here means the *spirit* or *feeling* = *animus*.

for two days and two nights (incredible to relate!) he reached Athens. 9. Of all the rivers of Gaul, that river is by far the most difficult to cross. 10. All these things, more terrible to see (*visu*) than to tell, renewed their terror.

NOTE.—Sentence 6. Construe *Vēnimus spectatum*, etc. The *-ne* appended to *spectatum* merely indicates a question, § 75, p. 117. *Fruendam* is the gerundive of *fruo* (agreeing with *rem*) = requiring to be enjoyed.

B. 1. Reduxit exercitum in Italiam hiematum.¹

2. Hi hostes oppugnatum¹ patriam nostram vēnerunt.

3. Tertio die Galli direptum¹ profecti sunt (*proficiscuntur*).

4. Non facile est *visu* cur exercitum reduxerit (subjunc. dep. question).

5. Has legiones in agros finitimos pabulatum¹ Caesar mittit.

6. Magnis cum copiis castra expugnatum¹ venerat.

7. Legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt oratum ut exercitum Capuam movēret.

8. Completi sunt spe libertatis, nominis iucundi auditu.

9. Nonne haec flumina (hi fluvii) difficillima (-i) transitu propter rapiditatem?

10. Fabius ad bellum finiendum (*bellum finitum*) electus est.

EXERCISE 133.

A. 1. I will not pass over this (matter) although I think that it will seem² unimportant to some. 2. Since they thought (subjunc. after *cum*) that that affair was going to be protracted (lit. *carried on too long*), they prepared a garrison to watch over the town. 3. He says that if the dispute is kept up (subjunc. after *if*, § 413, p. 263) too long, one part of the state will fight against the other. 4. They promise that they will do what he ordered. 5. The leaders thought that the army ought³ to go to meet (*oppose*) the victorious enemy. 6. Orgetorix persuaded the Helvetians to leave (*migrate from*) their territories: [*he said that*] it was easy to get possession of the ruling power of the whole of Gaul.

¹ These supines might be replaced by other constructions as explained in § 231, p. 218, but as this is an exercise on the supine that form should be used here.

² Acc. and infin., i.e., *it (understood) to be about to be seen* = *visum iri*.

³ Lit. *it (understood) to be requiring to be gone* = *eundum esse*.

NOTES ON B.—1. Supply *they said* or *it was said* before each separate acc. and infin. beginning with *infantem* . . . *clamâsse*.

2. *Territum*, acc. of past participle of *terreo*, agrees with *bovem*, which must be used as the acc. with the infinitive *escendisse* and *deiecisse*.

3. With *ictam* supply *esse* to form the pass. infin. perf. going with *aedem*.

4. *Lupum* is the acc. with *abstulisse*; *raptum* agrees with *gladium*, which is the object of *abstulisse*. *Vigili* is dative after *abstulisse*, § 211, p. 205.

B. That winter many portents happened (lit. *were made*); many were announced and rashly believed, among which [they said] that a six-months-old child had shouted a triumph in the vegetable market; and in the cattle market that an ox had climbed of its own accord into the third storey of a house, and, frightened by the noise of the inhabitants, had thrown itself down from there (= *inde*); and that an appearance of ships had shone from the sky; and that the Temple to Hope, which is in the vegetable market, had been struck by lightning; and that at Lanuvium a spear had moved [itself]; and that a crow had flown down into the Temple of Juno and had sat down on the very seat of the gods; and that in Gaul a wolf had carried off from a sentinel a sword snatched from its sheath.—LIVY, xxi. 62.

C. 1. Putat urbem captum iri.

2. Putabat urbem captum iri.

3. Negant Romanos semper Gallos vicisse.

4. Negavit victoriam Romanis nuntiatam esse.

5. Omnes speramus nos ipsos diu victuros esse.

6. Sperant bellum mox finitum iri (or sperant fore ut bellum innox conficiatur).

7. "Mecum venite," inquit, "in arcem."

8. Polliciti sunt se tertio die venturos esse.

9. Pollicitus est se haec omnia facturum esse.

10. Dicit incolas e finibus suis expulsum iri.

11. Polliciti sunt se die proximo *redituros* esse.

12. Dixit inutile esse captivos remitti.

EXERCISE 134.

A. 1. He seemed to me to remember your liberty too little.

2. When a philosopher was promising him an art (*system*) of remembering, Themistocles said, "I should prefer to have an art of forgetting; for I remember even (indeed) the things which I

do not wish [to remember], [while] I am not able to forget the things which I wish [to forget]". 3. You hate, as I fancy, these senators, you do not wish not to have a senate at all. 4. The Gauls both hated and feared the Romans. 5. By avenging (*taking vengeance on*) tyrants, they themselves imitated the crimes which they hated. 6. Caesar has posted his army at both ends (*parts*) of the fortifications, so that each man may hold his place and know it. 7. Almost daily they wandered [about] that they might find out the position of the camp. 8. The slaughter of all the men began to be made promiscuously, first around the gate and then even in the town. 9. At that time the Romans began to have two consuls in place of one king. 10. There are many of us now living (*surviving*) who remember how varying (*various*) was the victory in the First (*former*) Punic War.

NOTE TO No. 10.—Construe *plerique supersumus qui meminimus* (§ 435 (b)) *quam . . . fuerit* (dep. question). *Plerique* is in apposition with *nos*, the subject of *supersumus*.

- B. 1. Pueri, beneficiorum semper mementote.
 2. Magistri nostri verborum meminimus.
 3. Hi tyrannos oderunt quod metuunt (*timent*).
 4. Magister discipulos amat, sed eorum vitia odit.
 5. Caesar hostium consilia ex exploratoribus cognoverat.
 6. Mense octavo oppidum (*urbs*) expugnari coeptum (*-a*) erat.
 7. Si nos ipsos noverimus (fut. pf.), sapientes fiamus.
 8. Caesar exploratores misit ut cognoscerent qualis esset (dep. ques.) natura montis.
 9. Helvetii, **cum** non diutius Romanorum impetum sustinere **possent**, in silvam recedere coeperunt.
 10. Si medici praeceptorum meminēris (*-ēritis*), sanus (*-i*) ēris (*-ēritis*).

EXERCISE 135.

Viva voce :—

1. Me pudet stultitiae tuae.
2. Eos pudet verborum tuorum.
3. Me miseret matris tuae.
4. Eum miseret amicorum tuorum.
5. Puerum paenitebat stultitiae suae.
6. Nos paenituit stultitiae nostrae.

7. Imperatorem oportuit exercitum ducere.
8. Mihi licet loqui.
9. Eis licebit nos sequi.
10. Me taedet consiliorum tuorum.

A. 1. The senator asks whether (= *-ne*) I am weary of the war [which has been] undertaken¹ against the Romans. 2. I am both vexed and wearied with the customs (*conduct*) of the state. 3. When the proper thing to do was (*it had been becoming*) to stand in battle array and fight, then they fled back to camp. 4. The leader said that the towns ought to be set on fire.² 5. The Campanians begged Fabius to allow them (*sibi*, § 474, p. 279) to go away to Capua in safety. 6. Before [the time of] Solon no one was allowed to make a will, but it was necessary that property should remain in the family of³ the dead man (*deceased*). 7. "Now," says he, "it behoves you to die as becomes you and your king." 8. In war nothing ought to be despised. 9. The ancient Germans were not allowed to remain in one place longer than a year (*abl. of comparison*) for the purpose of dwelling. 10. It behoves you to (*you must*) take up arms and go down into the plain and fight, man with man!

- B. 1. Me taedet vitae.
 2. Nonne te pudet talium sociorum?
 3. Nonne servum scelerum suorum paenitet?
 4. Hos ignaviae suae neque taedit neque puduit.
 5. Milites, vobis licet ad vestram urbem redire (*redeatis*).
 6. Milites oraverunt ut sibi Romam redire liceret.
 7. Flumen (fluvium) in hoc loco transire eos oportuit.
 8. Aeduum legibus, e suis finibus exire his hominibus non licebat.
 9. Imperatori non parēre militem non decet.
 10. Quando mihi licebit causam dicere?

¹ *Suscepti*, gen. case, agrees with *belli*. It is the past participle of *suscipio*, to undertake.

² There are here two acc. and infin. [*id*] *oportere* = it to be proper, and *oppida incendi*, for the towns to be set on fire.

³ The clause *that . . . man* is a noun clause in apposition to *it*, translated in Latin by an accusative and infinitive *bona . . . permanere*.

EXERCISE 136.

Viva voce :—

1. Diu pugnabatur ab eis.
2. A nobis diu pugnabatur.
3. Huc ab eis venietur.
4. Huc tibi (*vobis*) est veniendum.
5. Ad castra nobis eundum est.
6. A nostris fortiter pugnatum erat.
7. Auxilio (§ 215) sociis ab eis itum est.
8. In planitiem ab hostibus descensum est.
9. Diu pugnabatur.
10. Totum diem pugnabatur.

A. 1. Both sides fought with great violence. 2. At one (*the same*) time fighting was (§ 260) going on keenly everywhere; and all things were being attempted; where the soldiers (= *pars*) seemed least (*not very*) strong (*firm*), [the others] ran there¹ [to help them]. 3. Very few ships reached the land, although they fought from about the fourth hour till sunset. 4. Our men fought long and keenly. 5. Some say that there were 87,200 armed men in the Roman camp at the battle of Cannae. 6. They fought (*fighting went on*) until evening. 7. When that was heard, all cried out that they ought to go to the camp. 8. For almost three hours fighting went on, and everywhere fiercely. 9. When they had come there the enemy's spies were overcome (§ 260) by our men. 10. Since we (or *I*) have reached this point, it does not seem out of place to say a few words about the customs of the Gauls.

EXERCISE 137.

1. Vulgus magna voce clamavit.
2. Neque Fabius neque Hannibal proelium committere vult.
3. Aut ego aut amicus tuus cras proficiscetur.
4. Cum Romani aggressi erunt (*aggredientur*), Galli fugient.
5. Iamdudum bellum parabant.
6. Nos oportuit heri proficisci.
7. Rogant num futurum sit ut urbs cras capiatur.

¹ The Latin present tenses are translated by the past in English, and naturally *huc* (lit. *here*) is then translated by *there*.

8. Incertum est num futurum sit ut ad urbem ante noctem pervenire possint.

9. Aut tu aut frater tuus hanc epistolam scripsit.

10. Militi, qui barbarorum regem cēperit, dux praeium dabit.

EXERCISE 138.

A. 1. Soldiers were sent with Leonidas, King of the Spartans, to seize Thermopylae. 2. Aristides was called by the surname (*nickname*) Just. 3. He was born at Athens, a most magnificent state. 4. A certain man, Callicrates, an Athenian citizen, approaches the king and says that he (the king) is in great danger. 5. L. Hostilius Mancinus having been sent to scout with four hundred horsemen, he himself led the army back. 6. Spain has many towers, which they use both as watch-towers and defences against robbers.

B. 1. Germani antiqui plerumque deum Mercurium colebant.

2. Chabrias, Atheniensium dux, multa in Europā bella gessit.

3. Terra a Dionysio tyranno vastata erat.

4. L. Domitio, App. Claudio consulibus, Caesar ad Italiam profectus est.

5. Fabius dux (*victor*) clarissimus morando Carthaginenses vicit.

6. M. Minucius Rufus magister equitum creatus est.

EXERCISE 139.

A. 1. He rendered the sea safe by pursuing pirates. 2. Neptune taught the Greeks the art of sailing. 3. Caesar kept on asking the Æduans for the corn which they had promised in the name of the state. 4. He ordered cooked provisions to be prepared in order that as little (*few*) fire (*fires*) as possible might be made in the camp; he kept (§ 260) his march secret from everybody. 5. This river, which is called the Thames, is about eighty miles (distant) from the sea. 6. When he was distant from them a few days' journey, ambassadors came to him. 7. This place was distant from the enemy, as has been said (*as I have said before*) about six hundred paces. 8. Alexander remained two years among the Bactrians. 9. From the river to the camp he made two ditches fifteen feet broad. 10. The Romans wished parricides to be sewn up alive in a sack and thus cast into the river. O wonderful wisdom!

- B. 1. Imperator, opinionem rogatus, paucis verbis respondit.
 2. A praeceptore egregio (praestantissimo) puer grammaticam doctus est.
 3. Circiter quadringentos passūs progressi, hostium castra vident.
 4. Hoc flumen (*hic fluvius*) erat duos pedes altum (-s) [et] decem pedes latum (-s).
 5. Hoc me celaverunt.
 6. Caesar hostes sequitur et castra sua ab eorum castris tria milia passuum ponit.
 7. Puellam infelicem! Quis te [ab] hac poena (*his poenis*) liberabit?
 8. Triduum morati sunt propter occisorum sepulturam.
 9. Marathon circiter decem milia passuum ab oppido abest.
 10. Principes, quos secum duxerat, pontis custodes reliquit.

EXERCISE 140.

A. 1. Before the fight he used to examine everything carefully; when in the fight, however, he used to rush on the enemy with animated attack (*with great animation*), nor did he spare himself. 2. Do you not see that the barbarians are going to consult their own interests? 3. Dion the historian, whom we believe most of all concerning Persian affairs, said (*wrote*) that the leader had escaped. 4. These men trust in judgment more than fortune. 5. They ordered arms, weapons and other things to be prepared, and they pulled down (§ 260) from the temples and colonnades the spoils¹ of the enemy. 6. The Gauls acted in such a way that their setting out seemed (§ 387, p. 255) very like to a flight. 7. The Germans do not give attention to agriculture, and the greater part of their food consists of milk, cheese and flesh. 8. Almost about the same time a fleet was sent from Carthage to Sardinia under the leadership of Hasdrubal, whose nickname was Calvus (the Bald). 9. He ordered (§ 260) a trireme to be rowed about in the harbour, so that if by chance fortune hindered (*opposed*) his plans, he might have [a place] to which to flee for safety. 10. As no one was helping this man, a certain Roman gave (*passed*) to him through the windows a sword with which he killed himself.

¹ i.e., the armour, etc., which had been taken in battle and which it was the custom to hang up in the temples.

- B. 1. Puer sororum suarum dissimillimus erat.
 2. Graeci legatos Delphos mittebant Apollinem consultum (or *ut* (or *qui*) *A. consulerent*).
 3. Consules multitudini resistere non potuerunt.
 4. Nonne me mones ut mihi consulam?
 5. Thucydides dixit Themistoclem in Asiam ivisse (*transisse*).
 Ei credo quod eiusdem patriae erat.
 6. Quis non pacem bello (dat.) antefert (*anteponit*).
 7. Vult sibi quisque credi.
 8. Omnes viros occiderunt, sed mulieribus puerisque pepercerunt.
 9. Caesar locum aptum castris (*ad castra*) trecentos passus (§ 277) a flumine elegit.
 10. Amicis suis et famae suae diligentissime servivit.

EXERCISE 141.

A. 1. Among them this man had all the dignities of a king though he lacked the name. 2. With equal (*similar*) good fortune he brought under the power of the Athenians other islands which are called Cyclades. 3. They sent ambassadors to their friends to announce how¹ there was (dep. question) need of speedy¹ assistance. 4. Datis, although he saw that the place was not favourable for his men, nevertheless, relying on the number of his forces, wished to fight, and all the more because he thought it (to be) advantageous to fight before the Spartans came (for subjunc. cf. § 407) as a help. 5. This was the last age of the generals of the Athenians; and after their death no leader in that city was worthy of memory. 6. Hannibal [when] less than twenty-five years² old was in all things a general of singular (*striking*) wisdom and industry. 7. At the same time plentiful showers freed them from the fear of thirst. 8. This was his last word (= voice); a little afterwards Alexander was dead. 9. Hannibal turned and marched into the district of Picenus, [a place] not only abounding in plenty of produce of every kind but filled with booty. 10. When he had set fire to the works Miltiades returned to Athens with as many ships as he had set out [with], greatly to the offence of his fellow-citizens.

¹ *Quam* belongs to *celeri*, i.e., *how swift* the help must be to be of any use.

² *Annis* is abl. after *minor*, R. 18, p. 49.

B. 1. Alexander voluit ab Apelle pingi, fingi a Lysippo.

2. Cicero ipse, quoniam (*cum*) valetudine tenuissima erat (*esset*), in Gallia manserat.

3. Eo tempore aeger erat vulneribus quae in oppido expugnando acceperat.

4. Xerxes victus est magis consilio Themistoclis quam armis Graeciae.

5. Nuntio eo ille (a) periculo liberatus est.

6. Fuit tantā liberalitate ut nunquam custodes in suis hortis fructus servandi causā (*qui fructum servarent*) imposuerit (§ 387).

7. Dux fretus non tam suis copiis quam odio tyranni, cum quingentis navibus longis profectus est.

8. Exercitus (con-)iunxerunt ut communi animo consilioque rem gererent.

9. Haec flumina (*hi fluvii*) piscibus abundant.

10. Mala vitae aequo animo non semper ferebat.

EXERCISE 142.

A. 1. I ask you to give me a year and, when that has passed, I will come to you. 2. He decided how much money each state gave towards building the fleets. 3. When he was asked whether he valued his father or mother the more, he said, "My mother".

4. Conon, the Athenian, was both wise in military affairs and diligent in ruling. 5. A long road led to the Temple of Jupiter, through the midst of deserts, under a burning sun, without water.

6. In the middle of the darkness a terrible fight arose (§ 260).

7. Hannibal devastated all the land there is between the city of Cor-
tona and Lake Trasimenus with every horror (*destruction*) of war.

8. It is of importance to no one more than to you, T. Otacilius, that the burden¹ under which you fall should not be placed¹ on our necks. 9. The glad soldiers spent what was left of the day in preparing their arms. 10. It is a mark (*distinguishing feature*) of the human race to hate the man whom one has hurt.

11. Although they had a great war on their shoulders (lit. necks), the care of nothing in the world, not even far-distant, escaped the Romans. 12. It is of great importance whom (*what sort of people*) each man hears (dep. question) daily at home.

¹ This noun clause, in apposition to *it*, the subject of the sentence, is represented in Latin by an accusative and infinitive *non imponi . . . onus*. *Cervicibus* is dative (§ 211). For subjunctive, *concidās*, see § 462.

- B. 1. Darius classem quingentarum navium paravit.
 2. Rei militaris neque (§ 367) minus civitatis regendae peritus erat.
 3. In medio flumine (fluvio) sunt multae insulae.
 4. Studium civitatis omnia superavit.
 5. Aedui dixerunt se nihil reliqui (§ 301) praeter agri solum habere.
 6. Homo erat corporis maximi (*magni*) et speciei terribilis.
 7. Caesar Labienum summum montem occupare iussit (or *Labieno ut . . . occuparet imperavit*).
 8. Nostrā maxime interest plurima (*multa*) discere.
 9. Quanti domum emisti (tibi domus stetit)? Minimo.
 10. Est militis boni semper imperatori parēre.

EXERCISE 143.

A. 1. Arms are of little value out of doors unless there is a plan [made previously] at home. 2. The Athenians sent to Delphi to consult the oracle as to what they should do about their affairs. 3. Themistocles went to Corcyra because he saw that he was not safe enough at Argos.¹ 4. Pausanias, having been recalled home and accused on a capital charge, is discharged; he is punished, however, by a fine. 5. Conon lived mostly in Cyprus, Iphicrates in Thrace, Timotheus at Lesbos. 6. When Alexander died at Babylon, his kingdoms were divided among his family (the members of his household). 7. This leader always used to go about, whether in the country or on military service, without a cloak, without boots. 8. Having left Carthage, he led the army to Europe. 9. The Campanians begged Fabius to allow them to go away to Capua in safety. 10. When, going down from Cilicia I had reached Rhodes and there news (lit. *it*) had been brought to me of the death of Q. Hortensius, I felt (*cepi*) in my mind a grief greater than anyone expected (lit. *than the opinion of everybody*).

- B. 1. Hi viri dixerunt se ex Hispania ad Siciliam fugere.
 2. Miltiades cum classe maxima Rhodum profectus erat.
 3. Spartam redire nolebant.
 4. Alcibiades Athenis, urbe splendidissimā, natus est.
 5. Romā fugit et Corinthum pervenit.

¹ This town is written both Argos -i and Argi -orum.

6. Vicus a Romā circiter duo milia passuum abest.
7. Chabrias in Aegypto sua sponte bellum gessit; idem Cypri fecit.
8. Cn. Servilius, consul Romae, eo die magistratum iniit.
9. Rus aestate it; redit hieme Romam.
10. Omnia domi forisque curavit.
11. Senem domo exeuntem cottidie videbam.

EXERCISE 144.

A. 1. Especially of the women was the joy (pl.) and the grief (pl.) great. 2. The enemy hastened so that as little space as possible might be given to the Romans for collecting themselves. 3. At length the leader received that city reduced (lit. *in surrender*) by famine (*hunger*), having stipulated (*agreed*) that they should go unarmed out (of the city) with one garment each. 4. Walls having been built round (the town) he lost a few soldiers and (indeed) the smartest, (who were) struck from the wall and towers. 5. Two consuls with two armies were entering our territories. 6. At that time the Romans increased the number of footmen and horsemen, one thousand footmen and a hundred horsemen being added to each legion, so that there were [in each legion] five thousand footmen and three hundred horsemen. 7. After the battle Hannibal demanded that the captives should give up their arms and horses, [the ransom being] for each Roman three hundred sesterii, for each ally two hundred, for each slave one hundred, and that, that price (*ransom*) having been paid, they should depart. 8. Between the rear of the enemy and the first line of our men there was not more than five or six thousand paces.

- B. 1. Soror et frater erant pariter pulchri.
 2. Militem quem optimum habes ad me (mihi) mitte.
 3. Gaudium et dolor (*luctus*) hominibus necessaria sunt.
 4. Optimus quisque militum constitit et fortiter pugnavit.
 5. Una castra in valle erant.
 6. Quam maximum numerum navium (com)paraveramus.
 7. Singulis militibus denos equos dedit.
 8. Postulavit ut is (or *ipse*) et frater eius quinos denos¹ comites adducerent.

¹ If fifteen each; otherwise *quindecim*.

9. Inter haec trina castra duo fratres frumentum tulerunt quod eis (dat.) opus¹ erat (or *cuius inopia erat*).

10. Via per montem Iuram erat tam angusta ut vix singuli carri duci possent (§ 387).

EXERCISE 145.

A. 1. By great rewards Labienus persuaded a certain man of the Gallic cavalry to carry a letter to Cicero. 2. When(-ever) each² man had taken up arms they rushed into the battle without control (*rule*). 3. The leader said that each man's fate (*fortune*) was in his own hands. 4. The eight rows were three feet distant from each other. 5. These men ask the Romans to give them some protection. 6. Then Titus Balventius (dat. in Latin), a brave man and a man of great influence, had both thighs pierced with a javelin. 7. Darius led greater forces than anyone ever had before. 8. For a day and a night he kept the ship at anchor in the open sea, at a distance from the island, nor did he allow anyone to leave it (= ship). 9. They set out without fear of ambush. 10. Often, if he saw anyone less well clothed (than himself) he would give him his cloak. 11. He left a guard in the entrance-court lest anyone should be able to approach the senate-house without his orders, or³ go forth from it (*inde*).

B. 1. Dux quosdam iuvenes e numero suorum delegit.

2. Rogavit quantum pecuniae ad naves aedificandas quaeque civitas daret.

3. [Viris] discedentibus imperavit ut suam quisque civitatem ad bellum pararet.

4. Uterque exercitus (sing.) magna vi pugnavit.

5. Omnes alacriter (or the adj. *alacres*) profecti sunt, neque erat omnium quisquam qui hostes timeret (§ 435).

¹ **Opus** which usually governs the ablative can also be used with the thing needed in the nominative. In the case of pronouns this is the usual construction, *opus* becoming an indeclinable adjective meaning *necessary*, *needful*.

² *Each*, implying a number taken individually is often followed in the second part of a sentence by a plural verb.

³ *Neve* (or *neu*) is the word *ne* that not = lest, and the particle *-ve* = or. It is used in a clause of purpose following another clause of purpose.

6. Caesar exercitum ad utramque ripam fluminis instruxit (*disposuit*) ut suum quisque locum cognosceret.

7. Negavit (§ 238) spem salutis esse¹ neque perniciem propiorem unquam civitati ulli fuisse?

8. Deinde ianuas clauserunt ne quis exiret (*egrederetur*).

9. Eos oravit ne quidquam, eo (or *se*) absente, facerent.

10. Vos, Romani, vincetis si quis vos ducet.

11. Si quis Labieno nuntiaverit fratrem eius interfectum (*occisum*) esse, nonne domum statim redibit?

EXERCISE 146.

A. 1. Caesar demanded hostages from (dat.) the Britons; part of which they gave immediately. 2. The remaining multitude of boys and women began to flee in all directions; Caesar sent his cavalry to pursue these (= *quos*). 3. Again in the same war that leader put all their forces to flight, and that having been done (*by doing that*) he acquired great glory. 4. This man considers (*holds*) those whom the king most obeys (to be) most unfriendly. 5. He sent spies (*scouts*) to find out (of) what (kind) the nature of the mountain was (dep. ques.). 6. Xerxes waged (*brought*) war in Europe, both on sea and land, with greater forces than any one ever had before (lit. *with such great forces no one, etc.*). 7. The minds of the Romans were divided among as many troubles as there were chances (possibilities) of the conquered army.² 8. That city is so great that it is said (§ 387) to consist of four great cities. 9. Eighteen ships set sail from the upper harbour; when these (*quae*) were approaching Britain, a great tempest arose.

B. 1. Rogavit quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret (dedisset).

2. Quos in castris retinuerat, eis Caesar facultatem discedendi dedit.

3. Quantos gladios Romani habebant, tantos Galli non habebant.

4. Quos ipse ceperat, eos retineri iussit.

¹ Notice the change of tense; the second *was* = *had been*.

² The Romans had heard that their army was defeated, but they knew no details. The army might have been all killed or taken prisoners, etc. The people on hearing the news took, some one view, some another.

5. Caesar ad castra pervenit priusquam Germani intellegere possent quid (*quae*) fieret (*fierent*) (dep. ques.); qui, his omnibus rebus subito territi, perturbati sunt.

6. Ne tot quidem milites urbem capere poterant.

7. Quos metus non tenet, ei beneficio et gratia non vincentur.

8. Tunc milites polliciti sunt se iniussu consulis non abituros esse; quod nunquam antea factum erat.

9. Deinde Brutus locutus est: opus esse imperatore maximo.

10. Legionem misit quam proxime in Italia conscripserat.

EXERCISE 147.

A. 1. Lysander acted in war with great cruelty and greed (lit. *L. did many things in war cruelly and greedily*). 2. At that time the Athenians began to be much superior (to their neighbours) in war. 3. In those times (days) many people spoke for liberty more bravely than they fought. 4. This man did not ask where he himself might live in safety, but from what place he could be of assistance (§ 215) to his fellow-citizens. 5. The affair having failed (and) many ships having been lost, he betook himself from this place (= *hinc*) to the same place from which he had started. 6. At length, not long (*much*) before sun-set, M. Pomponius, the praetor, said: "We have been conquered in a great fight". 7. It did not escape (the notice of) Hannibal that with the leader the method of the war had been changed, and that the enemy were going to carry on the affair more fiercely than wisely. 8. Not even in the senate was the Dictator heard favourably enough (lit. *with favourable ears*). 9. Meanwhile the charioteers withdraw by degrees from the battle. 10. Caesar was preparing ships as quickly as he could.

B. 1. Nobis est fortiter pugnandum et honeste moriendum.

2. Eum stultitiae eius paenituit, sed serius.

3. Via primo angustissima (*perangusta*) est, deinde paulo latior.

4. Apud Persas maxima laus erat venari fortiter, luxuriose vivere.

5. Ego Romae sum; huc celeriter veni.

6. Subito misericordia odio successit.

7. Alexander dixit se equum tractare posse melius quam seniores.

8. Civitates Graeciae Macedonum dominationem aegre ferebant.

9. Eo tempore nullius usquam terrarum rei ne longinquae quidem cura Romanos (ef-)fugiebat.

10. Optaverunt ut omnia caute et (ac) consulte gererentur.

EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITIONS, § 356.

1. Hannibal had sent five hundred horsemen to the Roman camp to scout. 1 (a). A very great battle was fought at Can-nae between the Romans and the Carthaginians. 2. Not even against thee will I boast. 3. Caesar sent his cavalry before him. 4. Among the Germans Mercury was worshipped. 5. The Romans waged war round the walls of Carthage. 6. The Roman camp was on this side the Ebro. 7. Caesar led his army against the Gauls. 8. O father, do not be unkind towards me. 9. The leader had his camp outside the city. 10. Below the forehead are the eyes. 11. There was a distance of three thousand paces between the two camps. 12. Within a few days we shall destroy Carthage. 13. The leader placed his camp near the wall. 14. The barbarian killed (pres.) him from anger. 15. The leader was Hannibal, in whom was the greatest knowledge of war. 16. By means of spies Caesar was informed that the town had been taken. 17. The soldiers went (along) singing through roads strewn with flowers. 18. After this battle the Athenians gave Miltiades a very great fleet. 19. On the next night the leader left the camp, each soldier carrying with him nothing except his arms. 20. A part of the soldiers, safe beyond expectation, reached the camp. 21. Hannibal pitched his camp near that village. 22. No one inhabited these regions on account of the lack of water. 23. These legions marched along the sea. 24. The Gauls lost above two thousand men. 25. For the sake of (getting) corn they had gone across the Meuse. 26. That state was by far the richest (of those) beyond the Ebro.

EXERCISE 148.

A. 1. In Hispania sunt multae turres quibus adversus latrones utuntur.

2. Ante lucem Caesar ad (in) castra pervenit.

3. Apud Germanos erat nihil agri privati (terrae privatae).

4. Alexander apud posteros maximam famam reliquit.

KEY TO LATIN COURSE, PART II.

5. Nocte circum casam lignum¹ (*ligna*) (con-)ferebant et eam (= casam) incenderunt (*succenderunt*).

6. Gallia est cis Alpes.

7. Hi pueri nihil contra voluptatem faciunt.

8. Hannibal, ad aram consistens (stans), odium erga Romanos confirmavit.

9. Nemo militum extra agmen progredi audebat.

10. Inter captivos erant regis mater et uxor et duae filiae.

B. 1. Hostes se intra eas silvas tenebant.

2. Ob eam rem Romam celeriter rediit.

3. Penes eos principes erat tota res publica.

4. Hi viri per Senatum multa efficere potuerunt.

5. Post hanc victoriam Hannibal in Italiam castra movit.

6. Primo impetu omnem (totam) urbem praeter arcem ceperunt.

7. In dextro cornu—id erat propius flumen (*fluvium*)—dux equitatum (*equites*) posuit.

8. Propter anni tempus Romani facultatem pugnandi non habebant.

9. Germani trans Rhenum habitant.

10. Ultra montem est vallis.

EXERCISE 149.

A. 1. They buried him at a distance from the (*that*) place in which he died. 2. The Greeks wished to kill Darius together with those forces which he had brought with him. 3. In the presence of his friend the philosopher related many things. 4. At the second watch they marched out of the camp with great clattering and tumult. 5. Much has been written concerning his death. 6. Many persons, terrified by the fire, threw themselves down from the tower. 7. Nothing either arrogant or boastful ever came out of his mouth. 8. In that state two were striving with each other concerning the chief position, one of whom came to Caesar. 9. Our men were not able sufficiently to see for the showers where to bear help to their [companions]. 10. Diogenes used his hands for a cup. 11. Since he could not speak for himself, his brother spoke (§ 260) for him. 12. Those men were on outpost duty before

¹ In classical Latin *lignum* is always used in the plural.

KEY TO LATIN COURSE, PART II.

the camp. 13. He lost his sight without any disease. 14. The water, increased by a shower in the night, was up to their breasts. 15. The army (*line*) had been drawn up close to the foot of the mountain. 16. Towards sun-set they ceased [fighting] and returned to camp. 17. Suddenly the horse threw the consul over its head.

- B. 1. Dux cum viginti navibus profectus est.
2. Galli de eis finibus cum Germanis contendebant.
3. Vosne nobiscum amicitiam facietis?
4. In proelio Britanni e suis essedis (*curribus*) desiluerunt.
5. Darius rex in fluvio pontem fecerat.
6. Sub vesperum in castra contenderunt.
7. "Solem prae sagittarum multitudine non videbitis." "In umbrā igitur pugnabimus."
8. Britanni homines pro victimis immolabant.
9. Cottidie pro castris pugnabant.
10. In silva sacra pecus pascebatur sine pastore.

- C. 1. Sine periculo commeatus¹ ad eum portari poterant.
2. Agesilaus dixit se omnem Asiam Tauro tenus occupaturum esse.
3. Nonne hostes sociorum vestrorum domos incendentes sub oculis videtis?
4. Sub sole ardente, sine aqua, per medias arenas (see Voc.) iter faciebant.
5. Videtisne Gallos hastas super capita quatientes?
6. Mosa fluvius ex monte Vosego profluit.
7. His verbis dictis (§ 190) sub terram descendit.
8. Hodie nobiscum venite, vobiscum cras veniemus.
9. Armisne (or *utrum armis*) an (§§ 205-207) veneno vultis hostes pugnare (or cum hostibus contendere)?
10. Hi legati ex Gallia de pace ad Caesarem venerant.

EXERCISE 150.

A. 1. By no labour could his body be wearied or his mind be overcome. 2. The magistrates of the Greeks used to pronounce judgment outside the city, on the hill of Mars, in the open air. The speakers (*dat.*) were not allowed to move the

¹ This word may be either singular or plural.

feelings of the judges by long speeches. When the cause had been heard, these men (*the latter*) silently placed in an urn a black or a white pebble.¹ 3. The Germans neither had Druids nor did they give their attention to sacrifices. 4. He sees that everything is quiet among the enemy and that the camp is not moved (*troubled*) by any tumult. [Repeat *esse* after *mota*.] 5. By that victory not only Athens but also all Greece was set free.² 6. Themistocles advised that all, both slaves and freemen, should give their attention to building a wall, and that they should spare no place whether private or public.³ 7. The Athenians know indeed [how] to do right, but they are unwilling to do it. 8. Xerxes indeed led a huge army; the Greeks on the other hand had few men. 9. They thought that, when the bridge had been broken down, the king would perish, either by the sword of the enemy or from want (of food). 10. They say that no one was more excellent than that man (*abl. of comparison*), either in vice (*pl.*) or virtue (*pl.*).

- B. 1. Regio est aspera, neque sine magno labore coli potest.
 2. Aut (vel) nuntium aut (vel) epistolam mitti facile est.
 3. Hi nec belli nec fugae laborem ferre poterant.
 4. Hic consul multis proeliis Iugurtham superavit, eius elephantos [aut] occidit aut cepit.
 5. Galli neque ad concilium venerunt neque eius imperio paruerunt.
 6. Themistocles in bello clarissimus erat neque in pace minor.
 7. Pericles omnes civitates, sive parvas sive magnas, rogavit ut Athenas (§ 314) legatos mitterent.
 8. Omnibus (§ 150) arma sunt capienda (*sumenda*) aut pro Romanis aut pro hostibus.
 9. Desiderabant ducem clarissimum non solum [in] bello sed etiam [in] pace.
 10. Romanis (*Romani*) quidem sunt (*habent*) multi socii (*multos socios*); nos autem sumus sine amicis.

¹ In order to give their vote on the matter.

² When there are two subjects to one verb, it is not at all uncommon to let the adjective or participle agree with the nearer subject.

³ i.e., in seeking materials for the building.

EXERCISE 151.

Viva voce :—

1. Miles tam (adeo) fortis erat **ut** nemo eum culparet¹ (consec.).

2. Ambulabat tam celeriter ut duabus horis ad oppidum pervēnerit.¹

3. Verebantur **ne** superarentur.

4. Veremur (*Timemus*) ut puer satis validus sit.

5. Scribe diligenter **quo** facilius amici tui legant.

6. Parabat quo longiorem epistolam scriberet.

A. 1. It happened that the Athenians wished to send colonists to Chersonesus. 2. I will explain what kind of reward was paid, in order that it may be more easily perceived that the nature of all states is the same. 3. He fought in so narrow a sea that the great number of his ships could not be opened out. 4. Since (*when*) he was of very great influence in the state, he passed a law that no one should be accused of things done before (his coming into power) or punished. 5. On this journey he was afflicted with so severe a disease of the eyes that never afterwards did he use the right (eye) equally well. 6. So great was the ardour of their minds (*feelings*) that none of those fighting perceived that earthquake which overwhelmed great parts of Italy. 7. Darius, fearing lest he should fall (*come*) alive into the power of the enemy, leapt down from his chariot and placed himself on a horse. 8. When Caesar was in hither Gaul, (just) as we have shown (*explained*) above, many rumours were brought to him.

B. 1. Persae adeo territi sunt ut naves, non castra peterent.

2. Talis dux fuit ut non solum aetatis suae cum primis compararetur, sed **ne** de (*ex*) maioribus natu² **quidem** quisquam (§ 334) anteferebatur.

3. Tantum terrorem militibus id iniecit **ut** egredi extra vallum **nemo** ausus sit.

4. Portum, ut tutus esset, muro circumdederunt.

¹ In clauses of consequence referring to past time the tense is **perfect subjunctive** when a single fact is referred to, **imperfect subjunctive** when a **continuous** or **repeated** idea is meant.

² Or, *ne de (e) senioribus quidem*.

5. Consul in bello gerendo tempus terebat **quo diutius** in magistratu esset.

6. Vereor **ne**, sic cunctantibus nobis, Hannibal urbem nostram deleat.

7. Verebantur ut socii ad urbem ante noctem pervenirent.

8. Monuit ne cui (§§ 333, 399) evadere liceret.

EXERCISE 152.

Viva voce :—

1. Mihi obstat (*me prohibet*) quominus scribam.

2. Nobis obstabat quominus legeremus.

3. Quis dubitat quin vivi (adjective) capti sint.

4. Cur non viros prohibuit quominus hortis fruerentur?

5. Minimum affuit quin mihi (§ 212) brachium fregerim.

6. Minimum affuit quin sibi brachium fregerit.

7. Nemo est quin Homerum laudet.

8. Mercatores deterruit (§ 394) quominus in urbe manerent.

9. Nox me non impedit quominus celeriter curram.

10. Quis est tam barbarus quin nostri (gen.) misereatur?

A. 1. Cimon was of such [great] liberality that he never placed a guard in his gardens for the purpose of protecting the fruit, lest anyone should be prevented from enjoying those things which each man wished [to enjoy]. 2. The orator spoke in such a way that there was no one so uncivilised as not to bewail his condition (*fortune*). 3. He confessed everything, nor did he refuse to undergo the penalty of the law. 4. Caesar got possession of the town, nearly all the enemy being captured alive (lit. *a very few having been wanting out of the number of the enemy but that* (or who . . . not) *all might be captured alive*). 5. There is no one so brave but that he is (*who is*) not confused by the newness (*novelty*) of the affair. 6. Neither rain (*shower*), nor night, nor snow prevents Persian messengers from finishing their [allotted] course (*distance*) as quickly as possible (lit. *by which the less each one may finish*, etc.)

B. 1. Graeci non dubitabant quin brevi futurum esset ut perirent¹ (or *quin b. perituri essent*).

¹ Would perish = were going to perish, and is thus future subjunctive. As Latin has no future subjunctive, the future participle is used (§ 203), or the construction with *futurum* (§§ 204, 235).

2. Quis dubitat quin sedendo hos hostes superaturi simus?
3. Valetudo tenuissima Ciceronem impedivit (*prohibuit*) quominus exercitum duceret.
4. Non est dubium quin hostes nostri fortissimi sint.
5. Fluvii rapiditas nos impedit quominus pontem faciamus.
6. Non dubito quin ea vera sint.
7. Nihil nos impedit quominus exeamus.
8. Nemo est tam fortis quin interdum timeat.
9. Apud Graecos non erat dubium (*nemo dubitabat*) quin Neptunus eos artem navigandi docuisset.
10. Eo anno minimum afuit quin Galli Romam ceperint.

EXERCISE 153.

A. 1. While Jason was returning (§ 260) along the shores of Sicily and Italy, sea-nymphs supported his ship on their shoulders. 2. Before their plans were sufficiently prepared (*certain*), another unexpected defeat was announced. 3. Although this leader excelled all men in glory, nevertheless he was dear to (*beloved by*) all. 4. Our men drove back the Britons and did not cease following [them] (*make an end of following*) until the horsemen, relying (lit. *having relied*) on help since they saw the legions behind them, drove the enemy headlong. 5. As soon as the enemy had recovered from flight they immediately sent ambassadors to Caesar to sue for (*concerning*) peace. 6. Cn. Servilius, the consul, after he had heard of the slaughter (*defeat*) of his colleague and the army, pushed on to the city, fearing to be absent (*away from the city*) in that most serious crisis. 7. Our men, however, carried away (*elated*) by the hope of a speedy victory, pursued the enemy and did not cease following them, before¹ they were approaching the wall and gates of the town. 8. The Britons drove their herds and their men from the open country (lit. *fields*) into the woods: then whenever our cavalry made an expedition (lit. *threw themselves out*) into the country for the sake of plundering, they (i.e., the Britons) sent their charioteers out of the woods knowing (as they did) all the roads.

¹ The conjunctions *priusquam* and *postquam* are often written as two widely separated words.

B. 1. Imperator Romanus (*Romanorum*), **cum** (*ubi*) se dolis fatigari **videret** (*videbat*), Zāmam, oppidum magnum, expugnare statuit.

2. Dum haec geruntur (§ 408), una legio, quae septima (§ 181) appellabatur, frumentatum missa est.

3. Scipio, postquam hostes ex hibernis movisse¹ audivit proelium parare statuit.

4. Scriptores quidam dicunt septem et octoginta milia armorum et ducentos in castris Romanis fuisse cum pugnatum ad Cannas est.

5. Consules paucos dies morabantur dum socii (con-)venirent.

6. Romani, clamore undique orto, **priusquam** satis **cernerent**,² se circumventos esse senserunt (compare A, No. 7) (or *Romani, clamore prius undique orto, quam satis cernerent*, etc.).

7. Caesarem monuit ut pugnaret priusquam hostium copiae maiores essent.

8. Cum eo (per-)venisset, vidit Germanorum magnas copias ad alteram ripam fluvii instructas esse.

9. Dum consul Romae placandis deis (*dīs*) operam dat, Hannibal ex hibernis profectus est.

10. Eos monuerat ut fugerent dum pauci hostes circa castra essent.

EXERCISE 154.

Viva voce :—

1. Si tu hoc facis ego culpo.
2. Si tu hoc feceris ego culpabo.
3. Si tu hoc facias ego culpem.
4. Si tu hoc faceres ego culparem.
5. Si tu hoc fecisses ego culpavissem.
6. Si vos voletis nos vobiscum pacem faciemus.
7. Si vos voluissetis nos vobiscum pacem fecissemus.
8. Si obsides dederint Romani eis veniam dabunt.
9. Si est iniustus, miser est.
10. Miser erit si iniustus fuerit.
11. Miser erat si iniustus erat.
12. Miser esset si iniustus esset.

¹ The verb *moveo*, which is usually transitive, can also be used intransitively as here. Cf. *Livy* xxii., 1 and 19, etc.

² For this subjunctive compare the note on *dum*, p. 261.

A. 1. What would you do if you had to die for your country?
 2. I would say more (pl.) if words would add (*give*) valour to the timid. 3. If so many examples of valour do not move you nothing ever will [move]. 4. If in any part [of the battle] our men were seen to be hard pressed, Caesar ordered the standard to be carried there. 5. Unless they do (lit. *shall have done*) these things Caesar will pursue the state with war. 6. On account of their size the ships could not be drawn up except on the open sea. 7. If you come to me as a suppliant I will restore to you without ransom both mother and wife and children. 8. If the Roman people is willing to make peace with us, we will go into that place (*part*) where you decide [us to go]; but if you persist in pursuing us with war, do not forget our valour. 9. Alexander carried from Babylon 120,000 talents, and would that he had not done anything more serious! 10. They say that the followers-of-Pythagoras if they made any assertion, in discussing,¹ [and]² they were asked why that was so, were accustomed to reply: "He said [it]". 11. Salinator, who when Tarentum was lost had fled into the citadel, said to Fabius: "By my agency, Q. Fabius, thou hast recovered Tarentum". "Certainly," said he laughing, "for if thou hadst not lost [it] I should never have taken it again."

The **Subjunctive** in No. 10: (1) *affirmarent*, § 462; (2) *quaereretur*, §§ 405 and 462; (3) *esset*, § 197.

B. 1. Si Alexander non essem Diogenes esse vellem.

2. O Demosthenes, si tu vires animo tuo aequas habuisses, Alexander Graecos non vicisset.

3. Homērus Ulyssi tantum laudis in dicendo non tribuisset nisi eloquentiae honor fuisset.

4. Si te hic fuisse scivissem ad te ego ipse venissem.

5. Multa domino navis pollicitus est si sibi (§ 212) vitam (con-)servavisset.

6. Se ad castra rediturum esse dixit, si Caesar sineret (§ 462).

7. Mox veniemus si bellum confecerimus.

8. Nisi Gallos vicerit Romam non redibit.

9. Desilite ex navi nisi aquilas hostibus tradere vultis (§ 412 (a)).

10. Si Hamilcar diutius vixisset, Carthaginienses contra Romanos duxisset.

¹ Lit. If they asserted anything.

² Lit. When it was asked from them, § 256

EXERCISE 155.

A. 1. A certain Greek, on being asked (lit. *when it was asked* (§ 256) *from him*) why he wished to live so long, said: "I have no reason (lit. *nothing*) for blaming old age". 2. Although we weep as we read, nevertheless the great man did (*does*) not die wretchedly. 3. Since he [himself] could not speak for himself, his brother spoke for him. 4. We have been conquered in a great fight, and although nothing certain (lit. *somewhat certain*) has been heard, nevertheless they say that the consul has been killed. 5. Thou dost nothing, O pain, although thou mayst be troublesome: never will I confess that thou art an evil. 6. Among the Greeks there were very many men like our Cato. 7. All were terrified as it were by the dreadful omen of the thing which they had to do (lit. *of the thing requiring to be begun*). 8. The fearless consul draws up his disordered ranks as the time and place allows. 9. The less the fear the less the danger. 10. At that time Minucius was in command of the army (dat.), the dictator¹ having set out for the city, as has been said before. 11. These men began to carry on the war in a far different way (*method*) from the rest of the Gauls. 12. The plain was as wide (*extended so much in width*) as a line drawn up could fill.

B. 1. Themistocles in publico ambulabat quod non somnum capere posset.

2. Adherbal, quamquam Romam legatos miserat, tamen multitudine militum fretus, armis contendere parabat.

3. Eum absentem accusaverunt quod societatem cum rege Persarum fecisset.

4. Non celerius quam timui, deprehendit fortuna temeritatem.

5. Nunquam fui alius atque (ac) nunc sum.

6. Quam plurimos utres parari iussit (or *Imperavit ut quam . . . utres pararentur*).

7. Aedui questi sunt (*querebantur*) quod hi suos agros vastarent (§ 422).

8. Quo divitior homo (or *quis*) est, eo plus pecuniae pauperibus dare potest.

9. Ut ante (*antea*) dictum est, consul Romae totam hiemem mansit.

10. Xerxes tantas copias contra Graecos duxit quantas nemo unquam antea habuit.

¹ *Profecto dictatore*, abl. absolute.

EXERCISE 156.

A. 1. Xerxes offered a reward to anyone (*him*) who found (lit. *should have found*) a new pleasure. 2. Hortensius allowed no day to pass (*be*) on which he did not speak in the forum or meditate outside the forum. 3. There are certain vices which there is no one who does not wish to avoid. 4. There were [some] whom fear impelled to take (*seize*) flight even by swimming (*nando* gerund of *no*). 5. "Do you," said he, "bring a letter¹ from the Senate to forbid [me] to carry on the affair?" 6. Darius made a bridge over the river Ister (the Danube) by which to lead his forces across. 7. He ordered all who could bear arms to assemble in one place. 8. Alexander ordered Perdicca to construct vessels by which the army could be carried up the river. 9. Among those forces were archers, as has been said before, with weapons too heavy to be sent forth (*shot*) conveniently. 10. Many men were found who were prepared to pour forth not only money but also their life (*lives*) for their fatherland. 11. Everything was lacking with which the ships could be repaired, and there were no other ships in which the soldiers could be taken back.

B. 1. Lacedaemonios misit qui (or *ut*) *Thermopylas occuparent* (*Th. occupatum*, § 227).

2. Non erat oppidum quod se armis defenderit.

3. Hic est nulla munitio quae territos recipiat (= take back) (or *excipiat* = take back from the battle).

4. Ad Caesarem Britanni veniunt qui polliceantur se obsides daturus esse (§ 236).

5. Portum fodit qui mille triremes tuto teneret.

6. Graeci in foro ponebant imagines civium qui de patria bene meriti essent.

7. Gladii sunt graviores quam qui (or *ut*) destringantur.

8. Hi milites indigni sunt qui laudentur.

9. Quis est quin pro patria pugnare vellet? (would = would be willing).

10. Nemo est quin sciat Romanos Carthaginem delevisse.

EXERCISE 157.

A. 1. On the very day on which he was going to fight a naval battle, he called together the naval forces. 2. Agamemnon

¹ As *quae*, standing for *litteras*, is plur. its verb is plural.

scarcely (*with difficulty*) took one city in ten years; I have set free the whole of Greece in one day. 3. The Caesarian civil war occurred when T. Pomponius Atticus was about sixty years old. 4. In the thirty-eighth year of his reign Tarquinius was killed by (*at the instigation of*) (*per*) Ancus' sons. 5. Because Caesar had decided to winter in Gaul, corn had not been provided in this place (pl.) for the winter. 6. The Britons promise to give hostages within a few days. 7. Aratus died not many years after. 8. The Magi said that Cyrus would reign thirty years; which (thing) occurred *just as they had said* (= *ita*); for he reached his seventieth year, while he had begun to reign at the age of forty. 9. Spoil (pl.) having been collected till late in the day, Hannibal led his forces to besiege the smaller camp. 10. Aristides died nearly four years after Themistocles had been driven from Athens (§ 314).

B. 1. Putant regem paucis diebus moriturum esse.

2. Minucius magister equitum anno priore fuerat et consul aliquot ante annis.

3. Eodem die quo Alexander natus est, patri tria fausta (*prospera*) nuntiata sunt.

4. (Per) multos annos Caesar contra Gallos pugnabat.

5. Initio noctis ad castra proficisci statuit.

6. Tenebris primis castra silentio mota sunt.

7. Abhinc decem annos consul erat.

8. Prima luce sub iugo montis pugnabatur (§ 256).

9. Helvetii frumentum in tres annos paraverunt.

10. Romulus, duodeviginti natus annos, urbem minimam in monte Palatino condidit.

EXERCISE 158.

1. *Viva voce* :—

Pridie Nonas Ianuarias¹

Pridie Nonas Augustas

a.d. XII. Kal. Ian.

Nonae Februariae²

a.d. XV. Kal. Mart.

Pridie Kalendas Martias

Kalendae Maiæ²

Idus Iuliae²

a.d. VI. Kal. Nov.

a.d. IV. Non. Iun.

Idus Septembres²

a.d. III. Kal. Dec.

¹ The name of the month agrees with the word it is used with.

² See § 454 (a), p. 274.

2. Jan. 1st	Feb. 2nd	May 6th
Jan. 26th	Feb. 18th	Mar. 19th
Dec. 30th	Feb. 24th	Mar. 30th
April 5th	Sept. 12th	Oct. 18th

A. 1. Romulus, at the age of eighteen, established a small city on the Palatine hill on the 21st of April. 2. During the consulship of L. Cornelius Lentulus and Fulvius Flaccus, at the time when Hiero had come to Rome, war was waged in (lit. *within*) Italy against the Ligures. 3. In the year B.C. 214 L. Aemilius Paulus and P. Terentius Varro were sent against Hannibal. 4. Marius was made consul while absent [from Rome], and he, as consul, had a triumph with great magnificence on the 1st of January. 5. Cn. Servilius the consul entered upon his office at Rome on the 15th of March. 6. Clodius set out from (*left*) Rome on the 20th of January.

EXERCISE 159.

A. 1. Repperit Germanos Rhenum transisse (et) Gallos qui ea loca incolerent expulisse.

2. Tyrtæus dixit pulchrum esse viro forti in primo ordine pro patria mori pugnanti (*dum pugnaret*).

3. Aristides dixit consilium quod Themistocles attulisset utilissimum (*perutile*) esse, sed minime honestum.

4. Consilium erat classem, quam Lacedaemonii ad Gytheum adduxissent, clam incendi.

5. Sallustius dixit se scripturum esse bellum quod populus Romanus cum Iugurthâ, rege Numidarum, gessisset.

6. Caesar scripsit Britanniam incolî partim ab eis qui in insula nati essent, (et) partim ab eis qui ex Belgis, belli inferendi (gerendi) causâ, transiissent.

7. Legatis respondit se unum diem ad deliberandum sumpturum esse; si vellent, ad Idus Apriles (*Idibus Aprilibus*) reverterentur (§ 465).

8. Dicit eos quos metus non teneat beneficio superandos esse.

9. Dario dixit Alexander se ei redditurum esse sine pretio et matrem et coniugem (*uxorem*) et liberos, si (ad se) supplex venisset; se scire et vincere et victis parcere.

10. Maharbal negavit deos eisdem hominibus omnia dedisse; Hannibalem vincere scire, sed victoriâ uti nescire.

B. 1. Themistocles dixit se habere consilium rei publicae salutare, sed id sciri non opus esse.

2. [Dixit] nihil esse ei iucundum cui aliqui terror impendeat.

3. [Dixit] multos, qui vulnera exceperint et fortiter tulerint, morbi dolorem ferre non posse.

4. [Dixerunt] se (= *we*) vincere posse, si ille (= *you*) copias in fines Gallorum duceret.

5. [Negavit] se laudare virum (*eum*) qui sibi mortem con-sciverit.

6. [Dixit] bellum, si vellent, cum Iugurthā gererent; se non transiturum esse (or *transire nolle*) fluvium qui inter se et eum esset.

7. [Negavit] se unquam ratum esse (putavisse) id futurum esse ut rex maximus in hac terra et omnium quos novisset opulentissimus (divitissimus), privato homini gratiam deberet.

8. [Negavit] quidquam (or *quicquam*) (§§ 238, 334) [illos] unquam moturum esse, si tot exempla virtutis illos non moverent; si tanta clades vitam vilem non faceret (fecisset) negavit quidquam facturum esse.

9. [Dixit] sibi in tanto malo faciendum atque audendum, non consultandum esse; ei, qui rem publicam tutam esse vellent, secum armati statim irent.

10. Dixit centurionem tertiae legionis hostibus facultatem ineundi (*introeundi*) dedisse per munitionem quam defendendi causā (or *ut defenderet*) accepisset.

C. 1. Vulpes dicitur ciconiam ad coenam invitavisse.

2. Balbus putatur sapienter locuturus esse.

3. Epaminondas, moriens, dicitur rogavisse num scutum tutum fuerit (§ 197).

4. Xerxes incendi Atheniensium templa iussisse dicitur, quod deos, quorum domus esset¹ omnis hic mundus, inclusos parietibus² (muris) contineri nefas esse duceret.

EXERCISE 160.

A. Hiero dixit se caedem eorum exercitus adeo aegre tulisse ut regni sui clade non magis moveri potuerit. Itaque, quam-

¹ *Esset* is attracted into mood and tense by the verb *duceret*. For *duceret* see § 422.

² *Paries* = a partition wall = French *paroi*.

quam sciret magnitudinem populi Romani admirabiliorem rebus adversis quam rebus secundis esse, tamen se omnia, quibus a bonis fidelibusque sociis bella iuvare possint, misisse; quae (§ 342) ne accipere abnuerent. Iam omnium primum ominis causā, Victoriam auream se afferre; acciperent eam tenerentque propriam et perpetuam.

B. Dixerunt sibi esse in animo (*suum consilium esse*) sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, quod aliud (*aliam*) iter (*viam*) haberent nullum (*nullam*); [se] rogare ut eius voluntate id sibi facere liceat. Cur se prohibere tentaret? Se semper iussis eius paruisse et obsides dare velle. Si sibi liceret (or *si se pateretur*) hoc iter facere, se semper in futurum eius socios et amicos fidelissimos fore.

VERB FORMS.

ACTIVE.

	laudamus		ne laudent		laudabat
	laudavit		laudabam		laudaret
	laudaveram		laudaveramus		laudabimus
	laudet		laudarein		lauda
5	laudavisse	40	laudatum	75	laudaveramus
	laudans		laudabo		laudes
	laudavisti		laudem		laudaturus
	laudabamus		laudas		laudavērunt
	laudabo		laudavit		laudabatis
10	laudet	45	laudent	80	ne laudemus
	laudaret		laudavissent		laudaveratis
	laudare		lauda		laudent
	laudavimus		ne laudaveris		laudatis
	laudctis		laudavērunt		laudate
15	laudares	50	laudabis	85	laudaverant
	laudaveramus		laudato		laudaverit
	laudaverint		laudatu		laudaverant
	laudandi		laudaret		laudavimus
	laudavi		laudabis		laudavistis
20	laudabunt	55	laudavisset	90	laudandi
	laudanto		laudatis		laudaverint
	laudando		laudaveras		laudavērunt
	laudant		laudaverimus		laudabas
	laudemus		laudaverint		laudet
25	laudaverimus	60	laudant	95	laudaturus esse
	laudaverint		laudabat		laudavissent
	ne laudaveris		laudaveris		laudavimus
	laudandi		laudaverim		ne laudaveris
	laudat		laudavero		laudent
30	laudabunt	65	laudav-	100	laudavisse
	laudet		laudemus		laudaverim
	laudabit		laudavissemus		laudabitis
	laudabat		laudabit		laudavissent
	laudaturus		laudet		laudaturi sumus
35	laudent	70	ne laudet	105	laudans

PASSIVE.

laudatus	laudatum iri	laudabimur
laudati sunt	35 laudati eratis	laudatus est
laudatus erat	laudantur	laudatus esset
laudabimur	laudaretur	70 laudantur
5 laudantur	laudentur	laudare (sing.)
laudabuntur	lauderis	laudabar
laudetur	40 laudabar	laudaberis
laudata est	laudabuntur	laudatum iri
laudati eritis	laudati erunt	75 laudatus est (§ 69)
10 laudari	laudati essemus	laudatur
lauder	laudemini	lauderis
laudabor	45 laudati eramus	laudari
laudatae erant	laudata erit	laudabuntur
ne laudatus sis	laudantur	80 laudatum iri
15 laudatus esse	laudati sunt	laudaris
laudamini	laudati simus	laudemur
laudentur	50 laudatae erant	laudabaris
laudabimur	laudati essemus	laudatus es
laudaris	laudatus sim	85 laudabatur
20 laudabor	laudatus ero	laudandus
laudatur	laudor	laudari
laudatus est	55 laudaremur	laudareris
laudatus est	lauderis	laudemur!
laudemini	laudabaris	90 laudata erant
25 laudati sitis	laudatae erant	laudatus eras
laudatus esse	laudata erant	laudabimur
laudamur	60 laudatus sit	laudatus
laudabamur	laudata sit	laudabantur
laudemur	laudatus es (§ 69)	95 laudantur
30 laudamini	laudaris	laudabaris
laudamini	laudabuntur	laudati sunt
laudatus esset	65 laudaberis	laudatus esses
laudati sint	lauderis	laudatus esse

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

laudat	laudatus esse	laudati eratis
laudatur	15 ne laudaveris	laudatae erant
laudabunt	ne laudatus sis	laudata erant
laudabuntur	laudaret	30 laudaverint
5 laudare	laudaretur	laudaverim
laudari	laudentur	laudaverint
laudaverunt	20 laudant	laudaverim
laudati sunt	laudantur	laudaveritis
laudati erant	laudandi	85 laudemini
10 laudaberis	laudatus	laudandum (acc.)
laudet	laudaverunt	laudandus
laudetur	25 laudati sunt (§ 69)	laudavisti
laudor	laudantur	laudamini

40 laudatus es (§ 69)	laudabatis	laudare
laudemur	laudati estis	laudari
laudet	65 laudati eratis	laudavisse
laudemus	laudavisso	laudatus esse
laudemur	laudem	90 laudatus
45 laudatae eramus	lauder	ne laudaveritis
laudaverat	laudabit	ne laudati sitis
laudati erunt	70 laudabitur	laudaverint
laudati sint	laudabit	laudatae erunt
laudare	laudabaris	95 laudareim
50 laudari	laudabatis	laudarer
laudabunt	laudamini	laudabis
laudati erunt	75 ne laudati sitis	laudaberis
laudatus essem	laudabatis	laudamini
laudemus	laudabamini	100 laudabimini
55 laudemur	laudarent	laudemini
laudans	laudarentur	laudaremini
laudatus	80 laudaudus	laudantor
laudamus	laudamus	laudabat
laudati sumus (§ 69)	laudati sumus (§ 69)	105 laudabatur
60 laudamur	laudabamini	laudatus esse
laudati sumus	laudandus	laudari
laudavistis	85 laudatus	

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